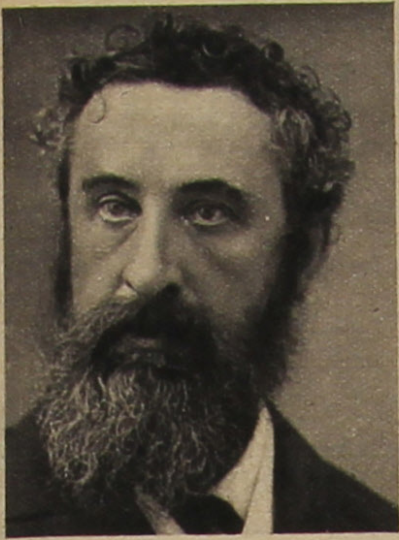


# PROGRESSIVE, EVERY ONE A MARQUESS, VISCOUNT, EARL OR BARON

Picture Post, April 18, 1942



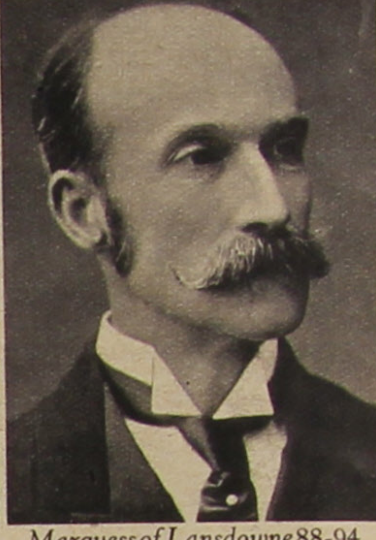
**Earl of Lytton, 1876-80**  
Had to deal with Afghan War of 1878 and Famine of 1876-78. Queen Victoria took the title Empress of India, 1877. A poet under the name Owen Meredith.



**Marquess of Ripon, 1880-84**  
First great Liberal Viceroy. Tried to make British and Indians equal before law. Laid down a new system of local government. Remembered with gratitude by Indians.



**Marquess of Dufferin 1884-88**  
Settled crisis with Russia which led to delimitation of the frontier, 1887. Burma annexed, first Indian Labour Congress meeting held during his term of office.



**Marquess of Lansdowne 1888-94**  
Settled the dispute of Russia and Afghanistan. Afterwards Secretary of State for War 1895-1900, Foreign Secretary 1900-1906. Member of Asquith Cabinet, 1915.



**Earl of Elgin, 1894-99**  
Son of former Viceroy. Frontier risings had to be settled in 1897-8 when the Afridis seized Khyber pass. Later Secretary of State for the Colonies.



**Marquess of Reading, 1921-26**  
The Moplah Rising broke out during his term of office. Gandhi was sent to gaol for six years, but released after two years. Viceroy reimposed the salt tax, and an import duty on iron and steel.



**Viscount Halifax, 1926-31**  
Then known as Lord Irwin. Broke new ground by holding personal conversations with Gandhi. Made pact by which Gandhi called off Civil Disobedience. In November, 1927, the Simon Commission went to India.



**Marquess of Willingdon, 1931-1935**  
Governor of Bombay, 1913, and of Madras, 1919. Dealt with great economic distress after series of earthquakes. In his last year of office the India Act was passed through Parliament.



**Marquess of Linlithgow, 1935-**  
Eldest son of First Marquess of Linlithgow. Born 1887. Civil Lord of the Admiralty, 1922-24, President of Navy League, 1924-31. Chairman of Market Supply Committee, 1933-6.

anger was the airs which certain social circles in British India gave themselves. His private conversation was of devastating frankness. But no Indian minded this, for everyone knew that nothing of racial like or dislike entered into it.

The present Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, had been on the Round Table Conference, and looked forward to inaugurating, as the crown of his life's work, the Federation provided for in the Act which resulted from the Conference. The political deadlock killed all hope of this, a deep disappointment. Yet has his ambition failed after all? The war has shown the need for a nobler Federation than any ever dreamed of in the Round Table Conference.

Lord Linlithgow has made mistakes, yet I think history will speak kindly of him. He has shown patience and, above all, has been completely impartial. One claim on Mr. Gandhi's esteem he shares with Lord Halifax. They are both religious men, and Gandhi values religious men. Though in opposition, the two have a friendship. Mr. Gandhi said to me, "He is a man of the very highest character and his integrity is absolute. He will never promise anything he is not sure he can perform." As to his impartiality—and the historian will say that this is one of the things that saved British-Indian relations during these last two difficult years—Nehru can be witness. I think that Nehru felt I underrated the Viceroy, and one night, in October, 1939, he came into my room and, looking down with that attractive quizzing smile of his, he said, "You know, I rather like the Viceroy

and I'll tell you why. In our last talk he never once mentioned Hindu-Muslim relations." In an interview with the Viceroy I told him this, and added, "He meant that he appreciated your courtesy in taking it for granted that he knew all about those difficulties, instead of triumphantly brandishing them to stop all progress." There was not a flicker on the Viceroy's impassive face, but a few minutes later I heard him say, as if to himself, "I did not think Nehru spotted that." It is things like that that make a final peace possible.

## The Need For Agreement Now

Britain has offered to end her dominance. England, says a Statute of Henry VIII's reign, "hath always been an Empire." No doubt this is so, but to the outside world it was India that made us an Empire, impressing imagination. "The sense of greatness keeps a nation great," wrote a Victorian poet. The Victorian kind of greatness has gone for ever, and Japan is at India's gates. Yet out of the apparent disaster the new and nobler Commonwealth must rise.

East and West have been unreconciled for milleniums. If in India they now move at last into relations of friendship, this is the greatest political achievement of all time. If the long line of Viceroys ends thus, Lord Linlithgow need not mourn that his term of office did not bring in the makeshift and ramshackle Federation which is already half forgotten. If Dunkirk was our finest hour as a nation, we have the chance in India to make our finest hour as an Empire.

EDWARD THOMPSON



**The Viceroy's Bodyguard**  
In summer uniform, a sentry is on duty at the entrance to Government House, New Delhi.



Picture Post, April 18, 1942



*The Peruvian, the Officer, and the Pretty Glove-Seller*

The scene of "The Gay Parisian" is a café in the 1860's. Seven young gallants each set out to win the favours of the prettiest of all the pretty girls, the seductive glove-seller.

## MASSINE MAKES A DANCING FILM

Ballet fans will see the inimitable Massine once more, on the screen. "The Gay Parisian," made in Hollywood, is the first complete ballet to be filmed

**T**HE old guard of balletomanes have a treat in store. Massine, whose name recalls all the glory of the old days of Russian ballet, will return to England. But only on the screen. Warner Brothers, striking out a new line in short feature films, have made *The Gay Parisian* and *Caprice Espagnol*, two-reel dancing films, which for the first time give cinema audiences a chance of seeing a complete ballet projected on the screen.

The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo was engaged for the experiment, and the films are made in Technicolour. The Ballet, under the direction of Massine, made its last appearance in England at Drury Lane in 1938. The following year they opened in New York, and since then they have been touring the United States and Canada.

Massine, who is still considered by many people to be the supreme living choreographer and dancer, has found, in *The Gay Parisian*, a subject after his own heart. The gay girls and handsome young men of Paris society in the 1860's come to life again to Offenbach's music. For twenty delightful minutes they whisk us back to a world of frivolity. Massine dances the role of the Peruvian gallant who woos the little glove-seller in the café. The little glove-seller herself is danced by Milada Mladova. Other dancers who appear in the film are Frederic Franklin, André Eglevsky, Nathalie Krassovska and Igor Youskevitch.

These new short dancing films have not yet been released in this country. But Americans who have seen them are enthusiastic in their praise.



*Massine Electrifies the Spectators with His Vitality*

The character of the fiery, temperamental Peruvian is a typical Massine creation. He dances it with vehemence, with incomparable grace.



*She Pirouettes Before Her Admirers*

For twenty minutes the little minx keeps her admiring gallants guessing. And all the time she delights their adoring eyes with new graces.





*The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo Dance "The Gay Parisian" to Make a Technicolour Film*

*The Parisian café is crowded with flower girls, can-can dancers, cocodettes; and the young men from the boulevards find plenty of entertainment there. Massine uses this light-hearted, rowdy setting for his ballet. The music, by Offenbach, has immortalised the Paris of 1860 for all time.*



*The Peruvian Still Hopes to Win the Lady*

*The can-can dancers have created a diversion, the crowds begin to drift away. The Peruvian snatches his chance to plead with the lady.*



*Carpet Bags in Hand, He Prepares to Go*

*His hopes are finally dashed. The officer wins the lady. With a typical Massine leap, the Peruvian takes up his carpet bags to make his exit.*



Picture Post, April 18, 1942



*"Call Yourself a Soldier . . . You're Half Asleep. . ."*  
The start of twelve weeks' training. The future Redcap is put through the hoop by Regimental Sergeant-Major Curtis at the Training Depot of the Corps of Military Police.

## AN ARMY REDCAP LEARNS HIS UNPOPULAR JOB

Nobody likes discipline. So no soldier likes the Military Police. But, before they pull up the other fellow, the Redcaps themselves have to learn discipline. For three months they are put through one of the stiffest training courses in the army

**Y**OU can see it happening on any railway station: two super-sized soldiers, belted with revolvers and buttoned-up in greatcoats, cross-examining one undersized and overloaded private. I expect you've felt sorry for the private. You ought to spare some of your sympathy for the Redcaps.

The Military Police have got the most thankless and the most unpopular job in an army at war. Their duty is to see to it that the rank and file of the army keep the army's rules. And it's not made any easier because they only step into the picture when the army's rules are broken.

If the Redcaps always seem to be picking on the other fellow, it's worth remembering that

they're not pulling him up for anything which they aren't expected to do—and do much better—themselves. If they're always on the look-out for faults in discipline, they themselves belong to one of the most sternly disciplined corps in the army. If they're sticklers about appearance, at any rate they're not asking the other fellow to shine one brass button brighter than their own.

The Redcaps, before they can enforce discipline, must set an example in discipline. Every one of them has been through the hoop. Everyone of them is a hand-picked volunteer. And, if they're tough—well, they've got a tough job.

Anyhow, the Redcaps' popular reputation is



*Two New Recruits Report for Duty*  
William Mitchell, a gasfitter, has volunteered. Guardsman Harry Brown has applied for a transfer.



*Brown has a Lesson in Traffic Control*  
Seventy-five per cent. of his duties as a Redcap will consist—not in detecting crime—but directing convoys.



*Mitchell is Put on the Drill Square*  
"A-bout turn . . . one . . . two . . ." The sergeant administers the first principles of discipline.



largely ill-deserved. Only a fraction of their duties in the modern army is detecting disciplinary offences. Serious crime is handled by an entirely different department—called the Special Investigation Branch—who are mostly professional detectives, and operate occasionally in civilian clothes. Most of the Redcap's job is controlling army traffic, and just as the London policeman is only occasionally a "copper," so the Redcap is only rarely in search of trouble. Like the London "bobby," his chief duty is to keep the traffic moving, and wave the army on its way.

Just at present, he is also keeping an economical eye on how the army uses its petrol and wears down the rubber on its tyres. So if you see a Redcap pulling up an army vehicle, you'll know—if you're a civilian—that not only civilians have got to cut down their motoring and—if you're a soldier—you'll be wise to ask a general's permission before undertaking a journey of more than forty miles.

The Corps of Military Police is recruited by voluntary transfer from the army and from civilian volunteers. The men must be Guardsman height and physique. Civilians are given fourteen weeks' training at the C.M.P. Depot; army transfer, twelve weeks. For three months they are put through a course which would make the average private soldier wince.

On the drill square they are treated to just such a daily display of verbal fireworks as the average private thinks every Redcap deserves, and firmly believes that no Redcap ever gets. Every morning—cold or warm, wet or fine—the recruits



### "Are We Expected To Do That?"

The toughening process begins. Under the instruction of Risman, the International Rugby player, the Redcaps are given daily P.T.

are hardened off in the gymnasium under the tender care of a group of international football players. Day in and day out, they move in files round a maze of pathways, while one of their number plays at traffic duty in the middle. The drill sergeants are nearly all ex-Guardsmen, and the very air trembles as the orders burst out of them.

"Four points to remember," says the Colonel—slapping his cane in the palm of his hand for emphasis—to every recruit who passes through the Redcaps Training Depot. "Turn-out, discipline, manners and loyalty." And he isn't telling the Redcaps what to look for in the other fellow. He's telling them what they've damn well got to remember about themselves. As for the other fellow, the Redcaps' instructions are: first, to keep order; second, to prevent crime; and, third, only if preventive measures fail, to detect crime.

Seventy-five per cent. of the Redcaps' work consists in military traffic duties, conveying divisions on the move, mapping the route, arrowing and signing the roads, controlling the number of vehicles to the mile, the rate of miles an hour and the number of miles covered in an hour. So a large part of the three months' training is devoted to traffic problems.

The men are taught the principles of traffic  
*Continued overleaf*



*The Recruits Learn How to Move a Mechanised Army*  
On a traffic table the recruits are taught how to route, direct and control a military convoy.



*They are Trained as Motor Cyclists*  
Every Redcap must be a motor cyclist. When he goes to his unit he will spend a good deal of his time in the saddle.



*They Attend Daily Lectures in the Class Room*

A knowledge of road signs, map-reading, first-aid, military law are all necessary to the Redcap. The course at the training depot lasts about three months.



Picture Post, April 18, 1942



### The Colonel Lays Down the Law

"Four points to remember," he tells every recruit he trains: "Turn-out, discipline, manners, loyalty."



### How the Redcaps Learn to Direct Traffic

Files of men march through a maze of pathways. Standing at the cross-roads, one of them—in the picture, ex-Guardsman Brown—directs them like a line of traffic.

control with the aid of a scale model. The model is in the form of a landscape, closely meshed with roads crowded with traffic. It looks just like one of the elaborate toys which—in peace-time—form Christmas attractions at the big stores. An instructor pushes about the model lorries and cars

with a long rake, and shows the class in miniature how a convoy should be controlled.

In practice, each division in the army has a Provost-Company (pronounced Provo-Company), meaning about a hundred Redcaps. The company is divided into sections, each section consisting



### How Every Private Soldier Would Like to Meet a Redcap: A Recruit Caught Off His Guard While Map-reading

The soldier wouldn't be a soldier who pretended that he liked the Redcaps; but no soldier worthy of the name would pretend that the army could get along without them. And the Redcaps never pull up the other fellow for anything which they aren't expected to do—and do much better—themselves.





### Yes, There are Women Redcaps Too

Two women police, trained at the Redcaps' depot, examine the papers of one of the A.T.S.

of thirteen lance-corporals (all Redcaps wear N.C.O.'s stripes, although only half of them get N.C.O.'s money), two corporals and a sergeant. Each section is complete and self-supporting with its own truck (carrying cookers, rations, blankets, petrol, picks and shovels, traffic signs), and motor-bikes for each man.

This means that every Redcap—besides understanding the complicated business of moving a modern mechanised army—must understand the ways of motor-bikes, map-reading and road signs. In the field, he must deal with spies, stragglers and refugees in the forward areas. He must know first-aid and how to use a revolver. He learns it all at the Training Depot.

After all that, he must also study military law and discipline. It won't be an important part of his work unless he happens to be attached to one of the Commands. Command police (you can identify them because they wear ordinary service uniform with brass buttons) are the men on duty at the railway stations and in the streets. Divisional police belonging to a Provost Company wear battle-dress and spend most of their time on the



"May I See Your Pass, Please?"

Occasionally, it means trouble. More often, the Redcaps are helping a soldier on his way.



### THE FINISHED ARTICLE: The Men Who Keep an Eye on the Army

After a three months' intensive course at the Training Depot, Brown and Mitchell stand on duty together at a London railway terminus. They look tough. They are tough. It's a tough war.

saddle of a motor-bike.

Besides the ordinary Redcaps, there are three other branches of the Military Police: the Traffic Control Police (Whitecaps, who control traffic at fixed points in back areas); the Vulnerable Points Police (Bluecaps, who guard stores of food, petrol, ammunition, waterworks, bridges and the like), and the Special Investigation Branch (Scotland Yard men, attached to the army). There are also women Redcaps, who keep an eye on the A.T.S., while the Redcaps proper are keeping an eye on the men.

His training at the depot completed, the recruit is awarded a lance-corporal's stripe (without lance-corporal's pay); given a red cloth cover for his cap and an armband bearing the letters "M.P." Henceforward—whether he's posted to a Provost-Company or to Command—the army must largely rely on him as an individual to see that army discipline is maintained. The Redcap goes out into one of the loneliest jobs in the military world. By the very nature of his duties he must stand apart

from the companionship which, for the majority, is one of the saving graces of army life. His authority—the respect which his red cloth cap inspires—derives, not from his badge of rank, but from the tradition which the man himself upholds.

Even off-duty, the Redcap is condemned to remain a remote and largely impersonal figure. On duty, standing sentinel over the men who pour through the railway termini, or keeping an eye on a convoy far from anywhere where there's anybody to keep an eye on him, the Redcap needs a particular kind of self-discipline. It's so easy for him to let up; the difficult thing is not to fail in his duty when duty means that he must voluntarily make the harder choice.

The soldier wouldn't be a soldier who pretended that he liked the Redcaps; but he would be a bad soldier who failed to recognise that no army would be worthy of the name unless the Redcaps—ubiquitous and tough—were there to keep the army on its toes.

MACDONALD HASTINGS.





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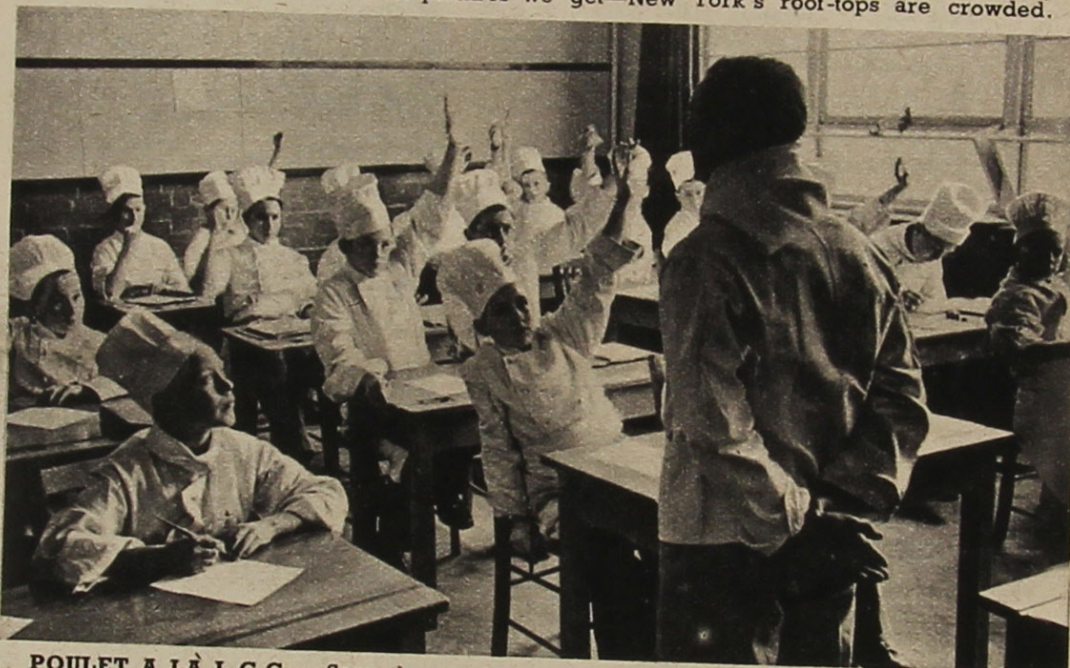
**HOME GUARD OF AMERICA:** Men of Tillamook, Oregon, on the Pacific Coast, have formed themselves into Defence Volunteer units. They're getting ready in case the Japanese should attempt a raid on the American coast. Here they are—armed with hunting rifles—demonstrating the sort of welcome they're going to give to an invader.



**IT'S SOMETHING TO DO WITH SPRING:** It's the way all of us feel at this time of year but only very few of us can show our feelings quite so elegantly and energetically as this. The picture was taken on the roof-tops of New York. The acrobat is one of the lovelies with which—judging by the number of pictures we get—New York's roof-tops are crowded.



**HER UNCLE STARTED THE CONVOY SYSTEM:** In 1917, Captain Neagle, of the Merchant Service, suggested the idea of convoys to the Admiralty. And, later, he was the commodore of the first convoy from Liverpool to Genoa. In this war, Captain Neagle's niece gives a turn at a B.B.C. party for merchant seamen. She sings "Alice Blue Gown." Her Christian name is Anna. You know her better as a film star.



**POULET A L' L.C.C.:** Some boys want to be engine-drivers. Some dream of being airmen. A few have a yearning to be famous chefs. These fifteen-year-olds are learning the gentle art of cooking, housekeeping, and hotel management at the L.C.C. Westminster Technical Institute, now evacuated to a pretty Surrey village. They learn the theory in the class-room, practise in the kitchen, with English, French, P.T. and games thrown in.



**PRIESTLEY WRITES A WAR FILM:** When France fell, the foreman of a British firm went to the Continent to save valuable machinery from falling into enemy hands. The incident has inspired Priestley to write a film. It's called "The Foreman Went to France." Its stars are Tommy Trinder, Constance Cummings and Clifford Evans. The story tells what happened to the foreman when he did go.



**AMERICA'S "VICTORY FLEET" IN MINIATURE:** Pointing at models of ships which make up America's rapidly-growing 18,000,000 ton "Victory Fleet," Admiral Emory S. Land takes over his new job of administering U.S. shipping to ensure the most efficient use of all American vessels in the war effort.



# PICTURE MEDLEY



HOW TO OVERTAKE  
ON A NARROW ROAD

**1** If your car has ever been held up in a one lane road behind a truck or a bus, here is a way to get past the obstacle.



**2** The method is demonstrated by daredevil driver Mickey Anderson in a Chicago circus. He simply accelerates...



**3** ... And jumps his car over the obstacle. To give him a good take off, he runs his car up a sloping platform. But that doesn't help him to make a safe landing.



**4** This is what happens to Mickey Anderson's car every time he does the trick. Mickey Anderson, seen getting out of the car, doesn't get hurt. At least, not much.



**WHAT A DIRECT HIT LOOKS LIKE FROM THE AIR:** The bomb has landed amidships. As it explodes, pieces of the cargo fly into the air and litter the surface of the sea. Flames burst out of the engine room. Only the tip of the funnel shows above the superstructure. This is what our pilots mean when they report a direct hit. This is what our merchant seamen go through in an air attack.



**WHAT THE CHILEANS DID TO "MEIN KAMPF":** The pieces of paper littering the streets are pages from Hitler's "Mein Kampf," torn up by infuriated Chileans when they heard that U-boats had been sinking Chilean ships. The crowds broke into the German library at Rio de Janeiro and sacked the contents.

## Advertiser's Announcement



## Ovaltine Sleep

*The Kind of Sleep you need  
to ensure sustained Energy & Vitality*

**W**HEN so much depends upon your fitness-for-service it is of vital importance to see that you get the right kind of sleep.

'Ovaltine' Sleep is the best kind of sleep because it is both restorative and revitalising. It helps to rebuild the worn tissues of the body, replenish spent energy and restore the nerves. It also gives you a reserve of strength and vitality to carry you tirelessly far into the coming day.

Try a cup of 'Ovaltine' to-night and see how its soothing influence is quickly conducive to sleep—and how, by giving you the utmost benefit from your sleep, it enables you to put the utmost into your work.

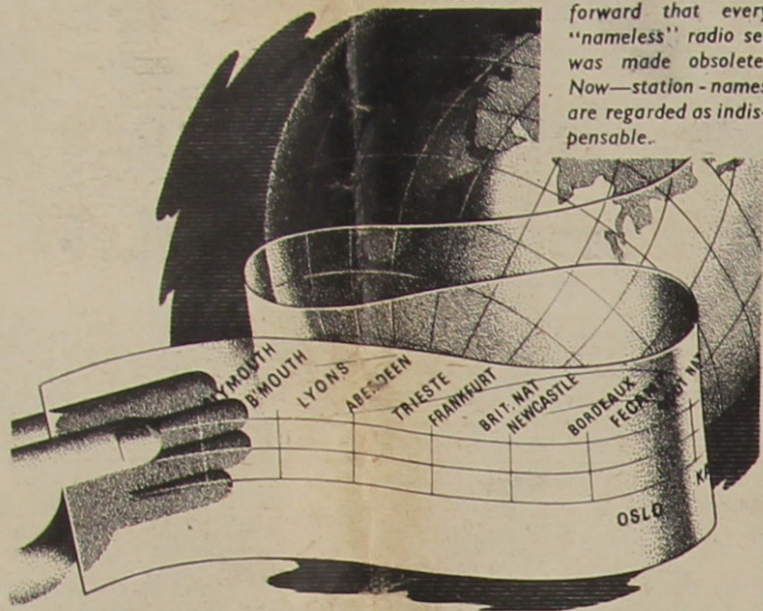
'Ovaltine' is easily prepared. If milk is not available, water can be used as 'Ovaltine' itself contains milk. Remember also that 'Ovaltine' is naturally sweet so that there is no need to add sugar.

P588A



Picture Post, April 18, 1942

## WHAT YOUR RADIO OWES TO EKCO

**EKCO**

put the Names on the Station-dial

Perhaps your radio is not an Ekco, but it was probably

Ekco's influence that put the names on its tuning dial!

Ekco technicians have produced much that the Industry

has later adopted as "standard." Ekco has always been ahead—and will continue to be so when peace-time radio comes back again.



E. K. COLE, LTD., EKCO WORKS, SOUTHEND-ON-SEA

**"Thank goodness they keep T.C.P. handy!"**

SHE'S taking no chances. She knows that she can always rely upon T.C.P., applied promptly, to prevent festering or infection, to relieve pain, and bring clean, rapid healing without a scar.

T.C.P., you see, is much more than just an antiseptic in the usual sense. That is why it is so widely used to-day in vital war factories, by men and women on active service, in hospitals and clinics, and in innumerable homes as well. And it is these extra properties of T.C.P.—its power of relieving pain, reducing inflammation

and promoting healing—that make it the ideal standby.

And not only for emergencies. Because T.C.P. is really safe—safe even to take internally—it can be used with benefit for a host of everyday ailments, skin troubles and hurts.

You, too, will find T.C.P. a real safeguard against infection, pain and illness. A trial bottle costs 1/3d; four times the quantity 3/-. (Purchase tax extra).

**T.C.P.** Regd.

... SO MUCH MORE THAN JUST AN ANTISEPTIC

EKCO were the first to introduce the fully-visual dial with station-names. It was so great a stride forward that every "nameless" radio set was made obsolete. Now—station-names are regarded as indispensable.

## READERS' LETTERS—Continued from page 2

## Greenwood Not "Dead Wood"

I protest in the name of our members against the suggestion that was made by Edward Hulton in his article on the recent Government changes to the effect that Arthur Greenwood, M.P., was part of the "dead wood" which has now been cleared from the Cabinet. Mr. Greenwood was not in the least responsible for war strategy. He was not responsible for the loss of Singapore or Malaya or the elusiveness of the three ships. He was not responsible for war production.

He was responsible for planning and reconstruction. He prepared the details of the "Lease and Lend" plan. He arranged the Conferences between America, Britain, Australia and New Zealand to provide food for this country during the war, and after the war for European countries. He prepared full plans for the reconstruction of Britain after the war. He was not allowed to develop his plans. He was Minister without Portfolio. We in the trade union section of the Industrial North know his worth and regard his departure as a blow to the hopes of many workers.

H. Eastwood, General Secretary, India Rubber Workers Union, Ardwick Green North, Manchester, 12.



## The Lamb in Lamb's Clothing

There was no reference in your excellent article on lambing to one of the most interesting subterfuges practised by the shepherds. When a ewe dies in giving birth, the shepherd fools another ewe who has lost her own lambs into accepting the orphan by skinning one of the dead lambs and laying the skin on the orphan's back. The ewe, recognising the smell of her own lamb's skin, accepts the orphan as her own. By the time the skin falls off, foster-mother and foster-child have become permanently united.—W. Daniels, Midhurst, Sussex.

## What An American Says About Picture Post

I quote a letter from a member of the faculty of an American university about PICTURE POST: "It seems to have behind its photography an independent political point of view and to that extent is a vital bit of work. When we are through with it I put it in the common room for the boys to see." How about people with friends overseas sending a present of PICTURE POST to show them this country isn't dead nor undemocratic? J. Wilson, Dirleton Avenue, Glasgow, S.1.

## Spanish Blue Division Defended

May one of your readers, in a friendly way, remonstrate with you over this article? Whatever else may be urged against them, the Blue Division have fought in support of what they conscientiously believe to be right. To call them names, and to describe them as being actuated by mercenary motives, is ungenerous and unfair; while to suggest that the only reputable ones among them were ex-members of the Republican Army, who had enlisted in their ranks merely as a preliminary to deserting to the Red Army, is definitely a libel on brave—even if misguided—men. Lt.-Col. P. R. Butler, D.S.O., 42, Half Moon Street, W.1.

In 1938, Col. Butler visited Nationalist Spain. The Nazi and Fascist mercenaries whom he saw there were responsible for the downfall of Spanish democracy. To-day the Blue Division pays the debt to Hitler by attempting to enslave Soviet people.

## The Boys of No. 5 Mess Want a Sewing Machine

On behalf of my fellow messmates, I am appealing to you. Numerous are the odd sewing and mending jobs which are necessary to maintain one's uniform and kit whilst at sea. The last thing one would ever find on a ship is a sewing machine. Yet it is so necessary. The boys of No. 5 Mess need one badly. Can you help us? Preferably a portable. L. Briggs, A.B., P/SSX 29155 Mess 5, H.M.S. "Matchless," c/o G.P.O., London.

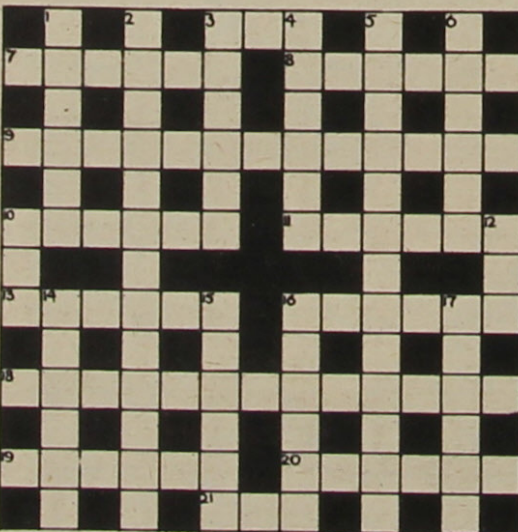
## OUR CROSSWORD

## ACROSS

- At the end of one's tether (3).
- To go back one only wants something before to make it go before (6).
- A car is never tired like this (6).
- The Regal Rink's lot is, of course, to permit of it (6 and 7).
- Before noon ceases and makes reparation (6).
- Most of these mannish fabrics are becoming for widows (6).
- An obvious German takes a rare order for a cab (6).
- A horse is found on land (6).
- As opposite as two things can be (13).
- In this instrument, the amusement is in the head, as you'd expect from its wide-open mouth (6).
- Dough is for bread, but is it spelt that way? (6).
- Nothing after such an appeal makes it moderate (3).

## DOWN

- Change for the better (6).
- When the glass is low, this course is recommended by hosts (13).
- Beaters constituting quite a big percentage of the pack (6).
- A player may throw it about, but he probably won't kick it up (6).
- It might have described the "brave" in America, but the fool anywhere (7 and 6).
- Talked monotonously (6).
- The cigarette's end (3).
- This particular girl should certainly be a litigant (3).
- Form of prejudice you can spell misfais A (6).
- Late (and backward) in writing lines (6).
- Selina's foreign origin? (6).
- Wave, and the man who can't get his neighbour to return it doesn't call it a permanent one (6).



## SOLUTION TO OUR LAST CROSSWORD

## ACROSS

- Double Harness
- Stress
- Thread
- Protrude
- Wise
- Stem
- Dismount
- Scorer
- Effete
- Debt Collector

## DOWN

- Lottery Ticket
- Ablest
- Hers
- Waitress
- Andrew
- Assassination
- Underdog
- Merits
- Office
- Ella

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will bring YOU, too, EXPRESS relief from Rheumatism



W.G.L. writes: "My wife has been suffering from rheumatism for years, but she has never had anything like KORAY to give her relief."

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CAN'T COMBAT

Cease to suffer the agonies of corns. Get immediate relief, and lift them out in a few days by applying "Carnation" Corn Caps—the certain remedy.

Of all Chemists: 10d. per box of 6 Caps.

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**CARNATION CORN CAPS**

# LEMON HART RUM

The Golden Spirit



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**RINSO is a No. 1 soap powder**

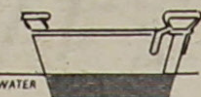
**6 oz. packet 3½d.—1 coupon**

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OLD WAY



NEW WAY

## LESS-WATER WASHING METHOD MAKES RINSO GO FARTHER

**D**ON'T worry even though rationing means you have to do with less Rinso than you'd like. You can still have the best line of washing in the street!

Rinso does such a wonderful job that even if you have only enough suds just to cover the clothes it will get the things clean. But keep the clothes well pressed down. Use only a little water and you'll need only a little Rinso. It's marvellous what a big wash you can do in a small amount of suds when you use Rinso.

Here's how to do your wash with the less-water Rinso method:

Make a good lather with water straight from the hot tap and let your whites soak in it for 12 minutes. (Remember, the suds should only just cover the clothes.) Then take the whites out and give your coloureds a 12-minute soak in the same suds. This way you can save as much as one-third of the Rinso you normally use and your clothes will look grand. Of course, Rinso will do all your washing—and the washing-up, too.

**RINSO SOAKS CLOTHES CLEAN**

R 3143-151

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make  
good companions**



Despite wartime handicaps, your dog will always be healthy and happy if you give him his regular Bob Martin's. Just 'one a day' will keep him always fit, friendly, companionable.

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CONDITION POWDERS  
**keep dogs fit**



**OVERTIME**  
*but never  
overcome!*



Sinking deeply, quickly, into the clogged pores it washes out every trace of perspiration. What a difference that makes! You feel brisk and active again—as fresh as a March morning. And Lifebuoy Toilet Soap is wonderfully kind to the skin!

No wonder Marjorie's just as bright and lively at a dance as she is at the work bench. She makes good use of her scanty leisure—to refresh mind and body for the work that waits tomorrow.

**H**ow keen Marjorie is on her new war job! She's making parachutes, and getting on very nicely too. She means to keep that keenness and eager efficiency. Overtime there'll have to be—for the lads must have those 'chutes. But when the shift is finished she soon gets back her freshness and vigour in a bath with Lifebuoy Toilet Soap.

It's a real tonic for tired muscles, that fine deep-cleansing lather.

*How fit and  
fresh you  
feel after a  
bath with*



**LIFEBUOY  
TOILET SOAP**

3d (incl. tax) per 3-oz. tablet—1 coupon

Net weight when manufactured

LBT 560A-836

A LEVER PRODUCT

**Shoes scarcer, dearer**



**YET COUPONS  
AND MONEY  
SAVED**



**THE NEXT DAY** YOU SEE, SIR, SHOES LIKE THESE WILL SOON BE UNOBTAINABLE. SO MADAM TOOK MY ADVICE AND NOW SHE BRINGS HER SHOES TO BE FITTED WITH PHILLIPS RUBBER SOLES AND HEELS. THEN THE FOUNDATION OF THE SHOE IS NOT DISTURBED AND IT NEVER LOSES ITS ORIGINAL SMART SHAPE



**You must make shoes last longer now**

It's a national duty. Get Phillips Stick-a-Soles and Phillips Heels fitted to all your shoes. Phillips Soles are fixed firm as a rock with Phillips solution only—no nails, no screws. Then your shoes will last longer, look smarter, and never be down at heel. Owing to the greatly increased demand, your repairer may be temporarily out of stock of Phillips Soles and Heels. But supplies are distributed regularly and they are worth waiting for.



**Phillips** **STICK-A-SOLES and  
PHILLIPS HEELS**



**The Disinfectant that takes  
an Invalid's mind off illness**

Smells that remind you of hospitals and surgeries also remind you that you are ill. How different with Cromessol! Cromessol takes your mind away from such thoughts. Its fragrance in the air is cheering, refreshing and raises your spirits. Yet Cromessol is six times stronger than carbolic. To germs it is the mailed fist in the velvet glove. If you know an invalid, send her a Cromessol set, and your good wishes will be a practical aid to quick recovery.

Black-out curtains make rooms stuffy. Cromessol makes them fresh again



**COMPLETE  
OUTFIT  
8/6**

Consisting of Sprayer, Container and sufficient Essence to refill 6 times. Renewal Essences, 2/9, 5/- and 8/6, in Standard, and various odours. (2/9 size makes 60 times its own bulk of spraying solution). From all Chemists including large Drug Stores or direct from sole makers, Cromessol Co. Ltd., 140-8 Brand St., Glasgow, S.W.1



To borrow a phrase from motoring, how many M.P.C. (miles-per-coupon) do your shoes give you? Miles-per-coupon are entirely dependent on the value built into the shoes. Clarks have been building quality into shoes for more than a century—and it takes more than a war to undo habits formed during a hundred years of shoemaking.

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PICTURE POST



# Service Shoes



by  
**Lotus**

Black Watch Brogue  
Regulation Pattern

Also Regulation Footwear for the  
Navy: R.A.F.: A.T.S.: W.A.A.F.: W.R.N.S

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GIVE YOUR TEETH  
A SHINE  
WITH

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(Including Purchase Tax)

**NO WASTE  
NO MESS**

### GIBBS REFILLS

As a special war-time economy for you—and to save precious metal, too—we have introduced refills for the 7½d size, price 7d. Refills for the 1/3 size are still obtainable at 11½d. All prices include Purchase Tax.

D. & W. GIBBS LTD., LONDON, W.1

GD227



## How to make the MOST of your milk

Here's the way to make cocoa with a minimum amount of milk. For each cup you mix a teaspoonful of cocoa and a little boiling water with 1½ teaspoonfuls of sugar into a thick paste. Then fill up with boiling water and finally add two or three teaspoonfuls of cold milk.

Used in this way Bournville Cocoa helps to eke out your limited milk supplies.

## BOURNVILLE COCOA

LESS THAN PRE-WAR PRICE

**5D**  
PER ¼ LB.



"I'm going to  
hang on to my  
Wisdom  
toothbrush!"

HE'S got the right idea. You, too, should hang on to your Wisdom as long as you can. If you are in actual need of a new Wisdom, please ask for it, but if your chemist cannot supply, don't blame him as it is not his fault.

Please bear in mind that your chemist does not want to disappoint you, but some of the materials used in the manufacture of Wisdom Toothbrushes are 'on active service' with the R.A.F. We are, of course, making a limited

number of brushes. As a Wisdom will outlast three best bristle brushes, in buying one you can help to economise in the use of materials. Nylon, which is used for the tufts, is made in England, and besides cleaning better than imported animal bristles, it therefore saves precious cargo space.

**Wisdom**  
TOOTHBRUSH

**Outlasts 3 best bristle brushes** PRICE 2/5 (including Purchase Tax)

MADE BY ADDIS—THE MAKERS OF THE FIRST TOOTHBRUSH IN 1780



SECRETReference: A.532.

Security Control Office,  
Oakwood Villa,  
Clayton Road,  
Newcastle.

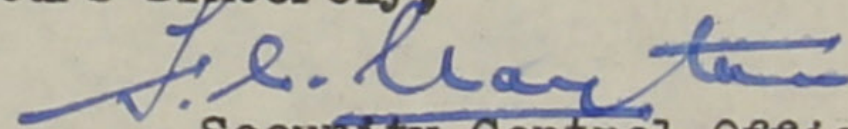
27th April 1942.

Dear Colonel Adam,

Mr. W.D. KENDALL.  
(Subject of Memorandum dated 31.7.40.)

I enclose copy of "Picture Post" dated 18.4.42 and would refer you to pages 6, 7 and 8 which, if you have not already seen, may interest you.

Yours sincerely,



Major,  
Security Control Officer, Tyne Pool

Lt. Col. J.H. Adam, C.I.E., O.B.E.,  
Box 500,  
P.O.,  
Oxford.

ENCL	
29 APR 1942	
TO	<i>DUB</i>
REF	<i>B. 10a</i>

*123d*  
*44*

*Ray*



Mr Mackay

48a

Major Finney phoned from Nottingham that an article concerning Kendall had appeared in "Reveille". It was difficult for Major Finney to obtain a copy so this was done through Press Section. The article is attached to Kendall's P.F.

The matter has been mentioned to Mr. Sheppard with the comment that the article does not appear to take the matter any further.

D3cl

19/3/42

CP King

Th  
2.4.42



Pa

47a

Note on visit to M.A.P. (Messrs. A.H. Hird, G.N.P., J.W. Mills, O.B.E., D. Arm P., R. Abraham, M.A.P. Security Officer and Wing Commander Arnold, M.A.P. Security-liaison Officer) on the subject of the alleged indiscretions of D. KENDALL's Election Address.

-----

In the opinion of M.A.P. after an examination of KENDALL's alleged statements at Barkston and Sleaford on 11.3.42., there would appear to be nothing actionable in his remarks, and they describe KENDALL as too wily a bird to give himself away.

The percentage statements made at Barkston are too vague to convey information of any value, while his remarks at Sleaford are commented on as follows:-

Paragraph I. The actual production figure in February was 1,326, so KENDALL's figure of 1,000 was an understatement. (Schedule capacity by September is 2,000).

Paragraph II. Marco is the smallest of the shell making firms and KENDALL's figure can have little significance from a national point of view even if correct (actually this is a Ministry of Supply question).

Paragraph III. What is meant by Automatic Weapons?

M.A.P. Feel that KENDALL should be warned unofficially to be careful of his statements in future, and Mr Eaton Griffiths (P.P.S. to Minister) offered to do this as a personal friend of KENDALL.

This statement has been read over to and approved by Mr Abraham of M.A.P.

D.3.b.  
18.3.42.

S. Mackay

✓  
20 4 42



46a

R.S.L.O. Nottingham added by phone on 14.3.42. that  
KENDALL had also stated:-

That he served on the Automatic Gun Board which consisted of five people.

That when it was started the monthly production of automatic guns amounted to 6,000 a month.

That since then this figure had increased to 120,000 for this month.

That the anti-aircraft battery which he had established of these air guns armed by their Home Guard fired 3,500 shells a minute.

That when their factory was bombed eighteen persons were killed and 100 badly injured.

That their works achieved high production in 1940, since when it had increased 2,500%.

That they are now producing well over 1,000 guns and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million shells a month.

That most of what was said of wartime profiteering was true.

17.3.42.

✓  
2 4 42



45a

2 REVEILLE, March 16, 1942

MR. W. R. HIPWELL, REVEILLE'S FOUNDER-EDITOR, WRITES FROM LINCOLNSHIRE, WHERE HE IS GIVING A HAND TO MR. W. DENIS KENDALL—INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE IN THE GRANTHAM BY-ELECTION.

## Arms output —best in the Country

IN the last few months there has been a notable "swing over" from Party Politics towards the "Independent" school of thought. Amongst those

more courageous M.P.s who refuse to be tempted by the prospects of honours for "political services" are Hore-Belisha, Nat.-Lib. M.P. for Plymouth; Clement Davies, M.P. for Montgomery; and Commander S. King-Hall, Nat.-Labour M.P. for Ormskirk, Lancs.

"Reveille" has always had a strong leaning towards a cleaner and less stifling atmosphere than that breathed by party politicians in the office of the party Whip.

That is one reason, among others, why it openly supports the Independent candidate in the Grantham by-election.

The two candidates for Sir Victor Warrender's seat—(Mr. Churchill has sent him to the House of Lords)—are Mr. Denis Kendall, thirty-eight, young and energetic, an armament manufacturer, whose name is already well known to the boys in the R.A.F. The

other is 58-years-old Air Chief-Marshal Sir Arthur Longmore, of Crete fame, who has just retired.

With all the cry for new and younger blood in the Councils of the State, following on the failure and defeats both in the Middle and Far East, it seems hardly fitting that the Conservative Party should have chosen someone who, despite his experiences in the Air Force, is now in the twilight of his career.

Reveille urges the need for young and energetic men and sees in Mr. Kendall the type of man members of the Forces should help to get returned to Parliament.

His record for war production is the best in the country, whereas many factories are only working on an average of 35 per cent. efficiency.

His drive and indomitable personality in the House of Commons would prove him to be another Beaverbrook, plus



Mr. W. Denis Kendall.

the combined engineering ability of a Nuffield.

At this stage of our war effort, Kendall—who has a wider knowledge of equipping the Forces than any other man—would be of inestimable value to the nation and the Services as a Member of Parliament.

He is already a member of the War Cabinet's Automatic Gun Board, and knows better than any other man how to build tanks, guns, and ammunition—all urgently needed if we are to look forward to victory, NOT IN 1945—BUT IN 1942.

Make sure, all of you in the Forces who have votes in the Grantham district, that you put them to good use.—Vote for Kendall, and get your relatives to do the same!



COPY

LINCOLNSHIRE CONSTABULARY.

Sleaford Station,

11th March, 1942.

Sir,

Election Meeting at Sleaford - 11th March, 1942.

In accordance with your instructions, I attended a meeting held at the Picturedrome Cinema, Sleaford, on the 11th March, 1942, addressed by Mr. W. Denis KENDALL, the Independent Candidate at the forthcoming bye-election in the Grantham Parliamentary Division.

Mr. KENDALL opened his address by referring to a message he had received from the Sleaford and East Kesteven Division of the War Savings Committee respecting the forthcoming Warships Week, and he referred to Grantham having raised more than they set out to raise, and he hoped that Sleaford and District would be able to do the same.

He then gave some details of his personal history, stating that he was a Yorkshireman, and that during the last War he served as a cadet in the Royal Fleet Auxiliary for 4 years. After the War he went to the United States of America with about £3 in his pocket. He was employed in motor car factories, and referred to the Ford and Chrysler motor companies, who became amalgamated in order to increase production, and that in 1926 the output of the amalgamated company was 15,000 vehicles a day. He then went to Paris and was employed at the Citroen Car Company and this firm was in a very poor state when he went. He was there 9 years, and at the end of that time production had been increased

to 430 cars a day and 30 tanks a month, but he was not aware of where those tanks went to. He went on to state that the Renault Factory was next door to the Citroen Factory where he worked, and referred to the recent R.A.F. raid on it, saying that they had only bombed one portion of it. He said, "The Citroen factory are also producing for Germany and I suppose that one day we shall eventually bomb it."

On his return to England, he went on, he was approached by the Air Ministry with a view to forming a Company for the manufacture of guns and shells, and in 1938 he formed the factory at Grantham (Marco), on the 15th June, 1938, and on the 15th December, 1938, the first shell was fired down the firing tube at the Factory.

He stated that in 1940, the factory got into high production and that since 1940, the production had increased 2,500%, and that the present rate of production was well over a 1000 for month for guns, and for shells, 1½ million per month. At this point he stated that he was not a politician, but was concerned with production purely and simply. This was his reason for entering Parliament. He wished to see increased production, and said the only advantage of having a bye-election was that it gave the people a chance of choosing the man they wanted. One of the first things he did at his factory at Grantham was to give all his employees a two week's holiday with pay, and although he was criticised from all directions, he still gave them the holiday.

He went on to speak of profiteering, and stated that most of what was said about it was true. So far as his factory at Grantham was concerned, since 1938 they are allowed £5,000 profit, but they have to pay out £5,500 per annum in War Tax and Insurance, and none of the directors had been paid one penny dividend. He said that most of the firms in War production worked on a cost-plus basis and briefly explained what this meant. He referred to firms in the Midlands (not by name) which, although badly organised, were able to make profits of £375,000 a year.

He then said that some people had said that "Grantham would not have been



bombed if we had not been there", but said "We have a railway Station and a large goods yard, and I am sure that many people travelling from London will have seen this Station lit up like a Christmas Tree". The factory has been bombed, and according to Mr. KENDALL, 18 people were killed and 100 badly injured, but he was pleased to say that the Junkers 88 which had done the damage had been shot down by the two anti-aircraft guns which the factory then had. He stated that the factory now has a large battery of anti-aircraft guns manned by members of the Home Guard which could fire 35,000 rounds per minute, and in his words, if they now come near, "we will take them all on".

Mr. KENDALL continued by saying that we had won one battle up to the present, and that was the Battle of Britain in which a few brave lads in a few good planes took on a hard job and won. Every other one we have lost and these have not been lost through lack of valour but lack of equipment. He said "In Hong Kong we lost 10,000 men and they have since been subjected to frightful atrocities. At Dunkirk we lost 60,000. In Singapore 75,000 and in Java 90,000. These men were lost only because they had no equipment and for no other reason".

The speaker then spoke about farming, stating he had a small farm with 6 cows, and small numbers of pigs, chickens and ducks, and although this did not make him a farmer it gave him some idea of the costs a farmer had to contend with. He intended to see that farmers were given a square deal and that they were in position to pay wages comparable with those paid in industry.

Mr. KENDALL then spoke shortly of Mr. Churchill's visit to the United States of America and of Sir Stafford Cripps' visit to Russia, maintaining that they had done a good job of work and that they were the only people who had done anything in this War; that there were too many people in the Government wearing old school ties, and he believed in the right man in the right job at the right time.

He then spoke a few words of praise on the feats of Russians, emphasising that theirs was a total war effort.

Following his remarks on Russia, he gave a contrasting illustration in which he said that he knew of a factory in the Midlands which recently was visited by a member of the Royal family, and he stated that on this occasion girls were put alongside machines which they had never seen before, the machines were started up, and the impression was thus given that production at the factory was up to its highest pitch. He said he knew that such occurrences as these did take place.

The speaker then said he was a member of the Government Automatic Gun Battalion formed by Lord Beaverbrook, and there were 5 of them on it. At the time of its formation they produced in England 6,000 automatic weapons per month, and this month they had produced 120,000 weapons.

Mr. KENDALL then referred to the various Ministries under the Government, and said there were too many retired Admirals and Brigadier Generals holding appointments in them. He stated that he had a job which we was doing well, and he hoped to tell 615 members of Parliament something about production.

In reply to questions Mr. KENDALL stated that he considered that all factories in War production should be Government controlled. He quoted without mentioning names that he knew of two men who were in the Ministry of Aircraft Production were directors of two of the biggest firms producing armaments in the world.

Replying to another question he stated that production at his factory was 85% and that he could probably get it up another 10%, but did not think he could get 100% production. He stated that he had 5,500 people working under him.

Other questions were of a minor character, and other supporters spoke on behalf of Mr. Kendall, and the meeting closed at 10.30 p.m.

Mr. Kendall spoke for 25 minutes, from 9.30 p.m. to 9.55 p.m.

168

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Superintendent Good,  
Police Station, Sleaford.

??? Sergeant 339.

Respectfully submitted to the Chief Constable.

12th March, 1942.

-- GOOD,  
Superintendent.



**SECRET**

Telephone No.  
NOTTINGHAM 45664.

BOX No. 500,  
NOTTINGHAM.

Our ref: 1835.

14th March 1942.

Dear Mackay,

With reference to our telephone conversation of this morning, I enclose herewith a copy of a Police report on Mr. Denis KENDALL's speech at Sleaford on 11.3.42.

It seems to me that in telling exactly what the production of his factory was per month and also giving the figure of automatic weapons produced per month, Mr. KENDALL has committed an offence under the Official Secrets Act and also under the Defence Regulations.

Yours sincerely,

KENDALL, N.

*P. E. S. Finney*

Room O.S.S. (reported 15.11.40) Major P.E.S. Finney.

KENDALL, D.O.

P.F. 51390

Vol 2 sent to reg. 13/3/42.  
Vol 2013  
NBC.

S.M. Mackay Esq.,  
Box 500.,  
Oxford.

arm.  
16.3.42

1 Enclosure.

PESF/PW.

Trans.

NBC.

GD.	14
EN	report.
	16 MAR 1942
TO	D3
REF	PF 51390



**SECRET**Telephone No.  
NOTTINGHAM 45664.*Mark envelope*  
"Personal &  
Immediate"BOX No. 500,  
NOTTINGHAM.

43a.

Our Ref. 1835

15th March, 1942.

Dear Mackay,

re Mr. Denis KENDALL of British M.A.R.C.

I wrote my letter of yesterday's date before I got your telephone message to Ingram, in which you said that the D.G. and the Deputy D.G. had seen the papers and had asked for no action to be taken against KENDALL.

I would like to press strongly that the matter be again represented to higher authority on the following grounds.

If the figures given by KENDALL in the meeting at Sleaford are correct, then he is definitely giving out secret information which would be of value to the enemy. The bye-election does not take place till 25th March, and for the next 10 days Mr. KENDALL is apparently to be allowed to give out these figures and possibly other information of value to the enemy without let or hindrance.

I would suggest that at least he be warned not to quote figures. I do not think that any harm can be done by giving him this warning, and I do not think that he could make political capital from it if the warning were delivered in a friendly manner. I think that I am right in saying that the Chief Constable of Lincolnshire also takes this view.

Yours sincerely,

*P. E. S. Finney*

Major P.E.S. Finney.

S.M. Mackay, Esq.,  
Box 500,  
Oxford.

PESF/HWB.

*✓*  
*2.4.42*



(about) 1100 Jan.

1326 Feb.

2000 by Sept. Schud. capt.

-2-

1. "The B.M.A.R.C. is turning out 1,000 Hispano Suiza 20 mm. guns per month."

2. "In shells the firm is turning out 1½ million per month." (I understood Captain Ingram to say per month.)

3. Mr. Kendall said he was a member of the Automatic Gun Board, and that he knew that 120,000 weapons were being produced per month. This presumably means automatic weapons.

4. Mr. Knedall went on to say that the only reason Grantham was bombed on three or four occasions was because B.M.A.R.C. was there. He then went on to give the number of casualties caused in Grantham both killed and injured. He also said that a Ju.88 was shot down by one of his own guns which he had placed on the roof of the factory and which fires 3,500 rounds per minute.

13.3.42.

Major P.E.S. Finney.

Smallest  
Shells  
made

MS  
Bureau  
Harris - Dep. Dir. of  
Int. Sec.



Copratt Beck

42

On 11.3.42. along with Captain Ingram I attended an election meeting at the village of Barkston near Grantham. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Kendall, Managing Director of British Manufacturing & Research Co. Ltd., who is standing as independent candidate in the Grantham By-election. Mr. Kendall made the following remarks:-

1. "We reached our plan of production in the B.M.A.R.C. in about June, 1940. Since that date production has increased by 25%.

2. "Unless we get production quickly we shall have lost the war.

3. "We have lost every fight we have had with the enemy because our troops had not materials and equipment they needed. We shall go on losing every battle unless the present Government is changed."

4. Captain Ingram and I were in mufti, and at question time I asked Mr. Kendall if the production of his factory had increased since July, 1941. He said that it had increased by 18 times, which he said was 1,800%. He then went on to say that his was about the only factory in the country producing anything like 8% of this capacity. Although the Government claim that the production of the country was about 70% he knew that it was only 35% of full capacity in actual fact.

Mr. Kendall went on to address a meeting at Sleaford which I asked the Chief Constable of Lincolnshire to have covered. His officer's report, which is in full detail, on this meeting has only just reached the Chief Constable. Captain Ingram telephoned to me this afternoon to say that the report shows that Kendall reiterated what he had said at the meeting at Barkston, but in addition he made the following statements:-

✓  
2.4.42



COPY.

Copy at back

41a

On 9.3.42. Inspector Curry of the Grantham Borough Police telephoned, in consequence of which I went to Grantham on the 10th March, and saw him at Grantham Borough Police Station.

He told me that W. Denis KENDALL had been making remarks in public which the Inspector thought were of a defeatist type, and which he also thought were very indiscreet, as he considered that information had been given which could be useful to the enemy. KENDALL is conducting an election campaign at present in Grantham, and Polling Day will be on March 22nd. He has taken a shop near the Polling Station, which he is using as his Election Headquarters, and had addressed a meeting already in Grantham and is speaking at three other meetings tomorrow, March 11th, at Barkston, Ancaster and Sleaford. At the meeting he addressed at Grantham, KENDALL gave details of his work at Hispano Suiza in France, and said that he had come over to Grantham with the blue prints connected with the Hispano Suiza gun. Inspector Curry stated that the particulars which KENDALL gave in public regarding the increased production at BRITISH M.A.R. CO., would possibly enable the full production figures per month of this factory, both in guns and in shells to be deduced. KENDALL also stated, whether as a fact or as his own personal opinion, is not certain, that the whole country was only working to 35% of its possible output. He gave various criticisms of the way in which factories are run in this country, comparing others most unfavourably with his own, and said that he was one of five members of an Armament Board of which the other members apparently were very lethargic. KENDALL also stated that every plane of ours had a BRITISH M.A.R. Co., gun on it which had been made in Grantham. He showed a film of one of the guns in service, but this, I think, is probably a Ministry of Information Film which is shown to the public.

Relations between Inspector Curry and KENDALL are not at the moment too good. I was told by the Inspector that the measures taken by the firm for handling the powder used in shell filling, etc., leave a good deal to be desired, and it would seem that there is a good deal of wasted time amongst the employees as well.

It is very difficult for the Police to deal with what is common gossip now in Grantham about KENDALL's indiscreet talk, as Inspector Curry told me that if he attended one of his election

✓ 2.4.42



meetings, probably KENDALL would be very careful what he said; in addition, the Police's hands are rather tied when it comes to political matters of this nature. I told Inspector Curry that I would take this matter up.

KENDALL's speeches were reported in the local paper, but the editor gave strict instructions to the reporter that he should take no notice of any parts of the speech which referred to production figures, or any other matter for which the paper might possibly get into difficulties through reporting.

Major Finney proposes that we should attend one of the meetings at Grantham tomorrow, in order to see for ourselves if KENDALL's talk is dangerous.

10.3.42.

271



Copy of minute 58 in PF. 30998.

PF. 51390. KENDALL.

400

E.1.a.

Please see 56a. As you will see from 42a, the HISPANO-SUIZA organization is controlled by a suspect Swiss group. Marc BIRKIGT is said to move between occupied, unoccupied France, and Spain. It is therefore possible that his inquiry about Maurice GUILLET is made on behalf of the German or Vichy. The registry shows no record of GUILLET. Do you or the Free French have any knowledge of him?

If KENDALL happens to have any information, do you think this letter should be stopped?

B.4.b/N  
8.2.42.

John Noble.

✓  
16  
2.4.42  
D.E.M.  
16.2.42



1675	Hall J.	000EEEX	1	-	-	3	11										
1766	Holmes J	000EEEX	1	-	-	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	W	2	Hol bty	96T
1685	Hubbn J	000EEEX	1	-	-	3	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	W	-	Hol bty	
1538	Jackson J	000EEEX	1	-	-	3	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	W	-	Hol bty	
1683	Jarvis G	000EEEX	1	-	-	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	W	2	Hol bty	
1555	Middleton S.	000EEEX	1	-	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-			Hol bty	
1743	Vallance G.	000EEEX	1	-	-	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-			Hol bty	
1772	Walsh R	000EEEX	1	-	-	3	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	W	-	Hol bty	



39a

D.E.R.  
16.2.42.

COPY

For: PF. 51390. KENDALL.  
Original filed in: PF. 30998. HISPANO SUIZA. 57a.

57a

P.F.30998/B.4.b./N

4th February 1942.

Dear Lucas,

Many thanks for your letter of 27.1.42 enclosing a letter from Marc BIRKIGT to Denis KENDALL. We regard the HISPANO-SUIZA organisation with great suspicion. I wish it were possible to stop the Foreign Office bag being used for their correspondence.

I have had the letter photographed, and return it. I think it might be allowed to go on if you can keep a look out for the reply. Meanwhile I will have some inquiries made to see if anything is known of GUILLET.

Yours sincerely,

J.G. Craufurd.

A.J. Lucas, Esq.,  
Foreign Office.

JN/WMS

✓  
2-4-42



GRANTHAM BOROUGH POLICE

14th November 1941. 38a

Sir,

" Dorothy " 127 Stamford Street, Grantham.

SECRET

I beg to report for your information that I have today, the 14th November 1941 made enquiries in respect of a letter from the R.S.L.O. Nottingham and report as follows.

The woman Dorothy ~~BYCARD~~ reside at 127 Stamford Street, her correct name is ~~Dorothea~~ Porter age 20, and her home address is Frieston End near Boston. ~~17 AUG 1941~~ She has been employed by the British Manufacture and Research Co. Springfield Road, Grantham since the 25th August 1941 in the capacity of a Machinist working on Shell Specials.

The woman is of a very nervous and exciteable nature and was greatly perturbed when my position was made known to her. Before I had an opportunity to say anything she asked if anything was wrong at home or if her boy had been killed.

I approached her in the manner as suggested by Captain Finney and gained her confidence. I elicited from her the fact that she is corresponding with her boy friend L.A.C. Lloyd in Manitoba and I read to her certain phrases from the letter which she had written to him on the 24th October this year with a view to establishing whether or no she had in fact written the letter. Shortly after I had started reading she said "Do not read any more I wrote it, what are you going to do about it". I explained to her that on this occasion I saw no reason for her to be unduly distressed, but told her in no uncertain terms that such remarks as those conveyed in her letter were liable to have an adverse effect upon any one to whom it was communicated.

I asked her if she had any foundation for any of the remarks in the letter and she replied "No, all that is in that letter is only what I have heard". I pointed out to her that she must have been aware that the sirens in Grantham had only sounded on rare occasions recently and therefore her remark about rushing to and from the shelters during night shift must be erroneous. She admitted this fact but stated months ago that was the position.

With regard to the muddle and inefficiency referred to, she could only give me isolated occasions on which this had occurred and I am lead to believe that from what she said the inactivity at the Factory is solely attributable to the supply of necessary materials being unavailable at certain times.

I further questioned Porter in respect of the Spy who was supposed to have been arrested at the Factory and it was quite obvious that she had been listening to rumour in the Factory which had lead her to believe this was so. Undoubtedly however, the man referred to was Dryer who was arrested and charged before this Court with the larceny of tools and gun parts.

I pointed out to Porter that apparently she had a dislike for the Poles who are employed at the Factory and asked her if she could give me any reason for this. She replied "No, only that they look foreigners and I just dont like them".

My further observations of Porter are that she is a woman of average intelligence, highly strung and inclined to over emphasise facts to make them seem impressive. She was quite open and answered all questions put to her in a straightforward manner and having regard to the fact that I have strongly warned her against a repetition of this indiscreet letter writing, I have no reason to think it will be continued.

I respectfully suggest that a copy of this report be forwarded to Major Finney for his information.

Yours respectfully



17 NOV 1941

**SECRET**

BOX No. 500,

NOTTINGHAM.

38a

Telephone No.:

NOTTINGHAM 45664.

15th November 1941.

Our Ref. 2445.

Your Ref. B.3.a./AL/L.47379.

Dear Lothian,

Would you kindly refer to your letter of the 10th November regarding the letter sent by "DOROTHY" of 127 Stamford Street, Grantham, Lincs. to L.A.C. LLOYD, Manitoba, Canada. I enclose herewith a Police report showing the result of their interview with her. I had suggested to the Police that they might usefully take "DOROTHY" into their confidence to ascertain whether she could substantiate the wild statements made in her letter about "Muddle" and loss production due to air raids.

The firm concerned is of course the well known British M.A.R.Co., and the "spy" referred to is an individual called DRYER whose case we dealt with a month or so ago. He was by no means a spy.

Yours sincerely,

*P.E.S. Finney*

Major P.E.S. Finney.

ENCL.

*Report.*

17 NOV 1941

TO

*B3A.*

REF

Andrew Lothian Esq.

Box 500,  
Parliament Street B.O.,  
LONDON, S.W. 1.

PESF/JRC.

1 Enclosure.

*P.S. Make it we may  
safely P.A. the case.*



# 3098 REGISTRY ACTION SLIP.

*For Officer's Use.*

CARD.

- (a) All names ☐
- (b) Names and addresses  
as marked ☐
- (c) No additional carding ☐
- (d) Card subject as under

.....

.....

*For Registry Use.*

Action complete

Signature.....

Date .....

EXTRACT or CROSS REFER.

Traces of BRITISH M.A.R.CO from  
L.260(302) and L.271(1141) for

P.F.30998

57390 Kendall/monro green  
2amm

Signature.....

Date 12.1.42

MAKE FILE FOR

Make P.F.30998 into a split file for

HISPANO-SUIZA SA. and BRITISH M.A.R.CO.

Signature.....

Date .....

Other Instructions.

Traces of BRITISH M.A.R.CO. in P.F.16/59 and L.258/2294 need  
not be extracted for P.F.30998.

Section B.4.b./N

Officer's Signature.....

Date 6.1.42



37a

COPY

M. For: P.F. 51390 KENDALL W.D.

Original filed in: P.F. 30998 at 54a, HISPANO-SUIZA. (S.A.).

Room 655,

54a

P.F. 30998/B.4.b/JGC.

15th November, 1941.

Dear Lucas,

Thank you for your letter of 31st October, addressed to Liddell, enclosing an envelope addressed to Denis KENDALL and sent by Foreign Office bag from Madrid.

I return the envelope and its contents herewith, so that you can forward it, and apologise for the delay in returning it.

I have read the letters with the interest which anything to do with BRITISH MANUFACTURING & RESEARCH CO., LTD. always arouses in me.

I agree with your view of Marc BIRKIGT.

Yours sincerely,

J.O. CRAUFURD.

A.J. Lucas, Esq.,  
Foreign Office.

JGC/MES

See file  
16/1/41

12344

17.1.42 23.11.41



375.

B.3.a./AL/L.47379.

10th November, 1941.

Dear Finney,

I submitted the attached comment slip to D.I., but they inform me that it is not possible from the information given to identify the factory in which the writer is employed, and they suggest that the police might be asked to interview the writer.

I doubt if the matter is sufficiently serious to warrant police enquiry, but if you have no objection it might just be worth while to have her warned to be more discreet in future.

Yours sincerely,

*AL*

Andrew Lothian.

Captain P.E.S. Finney,  
Box No. 500,  
Nottingham.

AL/EDM

184 *as.*  
17.1.42







Wt. 11476/T.211 500,000 5/41 S.T.P. 51-324

I.A. 3.11.41.

POSTAL & TELEGRAPH CENSORSHIP. SUBMISSION No. PO/86360/41  
P.C.72Terminal Mail <sup>Air</sup> ~~Surface~~

Letter from

"DOROTHY"

To 1126348 L.A.C.LLOYD. N.U.

Address  
or postmark127 STAMFORD ST,  
GRANTHAM. LINC S.HUT 9A, 26 COURCE,  
No.33 S.F.F.S. R.A.F.,  
CARBERRY,  
MANITOBA. CANADA.Date of letter  
or postmark

Oct. 24th 1941.

Language ENGLISH

## ORIGINAL LETTER:

## SUBMITTED TO:

Submitted..... Photographed.....

Comment M.I.5.  
" LAB.Retained..... Released X

Returned to Sender.....

Seen by: Naval Adviser..... Air Adviser..... M.I.12.....

## SUBJECT

(Include necessary references to Watch Lists, with Authority requiring the Watch)

Factory Worker's reference to loss of time through air raid  
warnings and to general inefficiency. Arrest of spy at factory.EXTRACT:

"Hear I am again, and you would never believe it, if I told you its  $\frac{1}{2}$  past one in the morning our dinner break when were on nights, I can't rearly say I like nights very much, I would rather be on days, when were on nights its nothing but rushing backwards and forwards to the shelters, I don't see any sense in working nights, the men are more scared than the women, they even leave us to shut our machines off when the sirens go, so it shows what they are .

Its just another joke to mere like everything in this place, nothing but muddle and more muddle. We had rather an exciting happening about a fortnight ago, one man employed hear was arrested as a spy, he had several plans on him and more important things were found at is house, he was SCOTISH so you see we cant be too carful who we talk too. There are several POLES hear and

Operating Unit	Section	Examiner	D.A.C.	Date
PRI/PRU	F.I. T.9.	1716	H.E.V.	31.10.41.
			p.p.A.C.F.	



POSTAL & TELEGRAPH CENSORSHIP SUBMISSION No. 2-2

whats more I dont trust them, nobody likes them....."

# FOR MINISTRIES ONLY

Recommendation for Disposal of Letter and Reason

## FOR CENSORSHIP INTERNAL ACTION

Letter Condemned ☐ Returned to Sender ☐ Released ☐



INTERNAL MEMORANDUM.

From.....D.1.....

To.....B.3.a.....

37x

As it is not possible from the attached to identify the factory in which the writer is employed, we would suggest that the Police might be asked through the R.S.L.O. in this area to interview the writer and warn him.

Date.....7.11.41.....

Signature.....P. A. R. Bad Zouu.....

S. Form 161

✓  
17.1.42



# Cross Re

**Subject:**

**Date:**

**Information filed in**

**NO ACTION TO BE TAKEN WITH**

S. Form 111C

183



JAMES BRODBECK DR. JUR. DR. h.c. RER. POL.  
PRESIDENT AND MANAGING DIRECTOR  
SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY IN BASLE

- 4 -

Business in general is not so bad but complicated like hell. I got good news from Jimmie who has to work very hard on account of the difficulties created by our scientific-technical department, especially regarding the agreement with Schering on the hormone field, which was worked out by Dr. Engi jun. My poor son has to abide by the consequences. Fortunately he has not my temper, otherwise he would explode! Two days ago I received a letter from my colleague A. Dreyfus who was lately in Summit. He spoke with high esteem of the development of Summit under Jimmie's leadership.

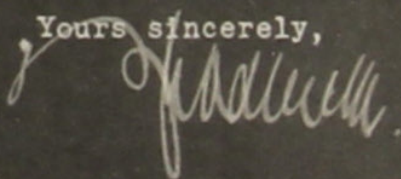
I have not heard much from Mr. Smart, but I hope that everything is proceeding satisfactorily. They are naturally not in a position to develop their manufacturing plant like Summit who are exporting much to South America, at least as long as they can.

The Schering business has caused great difficulties on account of the patent and license questions. I do not yet see how the problem can be solved. It is very hard for Jimmie and his friends to find a solution which covers our interests.

I might say that we are living here from hand to mouth. We take life as it presents itself. Fortunately we have seen the world under old and fine conditions and if we now become older and older, we can say: we had our share of a good life and shall now take things as they come. Instead of travelling to London and New York, or to the far East, we are going to the Humbel and to Gstaad. We enjoy what is left for us in our small country, our beloved Switzerland.

With kindest regards "from home to home",

Yours sincerely,





JAMES BRODBECK DR. JUR. DR. h.c. RER. POL.  
 PRESIDENT AND MANAGING DIRECTOR  
 SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY IN BASLE

- 3 -

As you will have read in the newspapers, Minister Thurnheer was called back to Berne to report.\* If necessary I shall go to Berne myself in order to have a chat with our Federal Council Dr. Stampfli, because it is a fact that many of our people, especially in higher political circles, don't know the world; they even don't know England. They travelled perhaps in Switzerland, studied in Germany and visited France. That is all. They certainly do not know the connections of the world trade, which is so important.

I have given your name to various influential people and I shall repeat it in Berne again. As you are a real friend and connoisseur of the Swiss industrial position, especially of the chemistry, you will be ready to help us not only with regard to the chemical industry, but also regarding the English trade with our country. We need friends informing your Government about conditions in Switzerland. I can tell you that the feeling of the common man in the street is absolutely against Germany, and I should be ever so upset and sad if people of the character of Koechlin (fortunately we do not have many of them, they represent a minority) could say "do you see in which manner we are treated by England, the Germans are much more helpful to us than the Britons". We are a small country with a little bit more than 4 million inhabitants, but we are ready to fight and to defend our neutrality. We absolutely need the help of England and we don't want to become dependent on Germany.

My confession in this letter ultimately refers to the protection of the interests of Ciba in the arbitration matter but all that should be put in the pot of the Swiss relations with your country and the anglo-saxon part of the world.

I have to add a personal remark about today's board-members of Clayton. I wrote you before that Dr. Gadiant Engi is not at all persona grata of the English diplomatic circles in Switzerland for reasons which I know very well. Lately the Swiss Aluminium Co. was put on the English black list. This is quite right, because they are exporting their entire production to Germany for the manufacture of aeroplanes etc. If at the next general meeting of Clayton re-elections take place, I think it would be better to replace Dr. G. Engi by Mr. A. Schmid-Respinger, who is always in close contact with the English Consulate General in Basle and the Commercial Attaché of the British Legation in Berne. If I have the opportunity I shall ask Mr. Kelly whether it is not the moment to replace also Mr. C. Koechlin.

G1215



JAMES BRODBECK DR. JUR. DR. h. c. RER. POL.  
 PRESIDENT AND MANAGING DIRECTOR  
 SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY IN BASLE

- 2 -

if necessary some influential politicians, in order to pull down the mask of the dirty chap Charly Chaplin.

What happened in the British Legation in Berne and in the British Consulate General in Basle did not impress Koechlin. In the contrary, he insists that Clayton, the English firm, be deprived of its English character and be put under the jurisdiction of the central committee of the Basle C.I., where Koechlin wishes to dictate together with the representatives of Sandoz, Messrs. Leemann and Probst, the policy that should be followed by the management of Clayton. As I told you many times before, I shall fight to the last moment. I know that you help me and that I can also rely on the help of the English authorities.

You know Koechlin's connections with the German C.I. and you have also heard of Dr. Felix Iselin, President of the I.G. Chemie Basle, a German concern owning the shares of the General Aniline in New York. Koechlin and Iselin are playing a dirty game to the detriment of the Swiss industry.

I am sorry to say that several times I had to fight against efforts of the Swiss Bank Corporation regarding capital transactions. I do not understand why the English authorities do not deal severely with the London office and the New York Agency of the Swiss Bank, because such gamblings and ups and downs in both directions, to my opinion, are dirty.

The Federal Council knows very well where we stand in Switzerland, because my discussion with Minister Kelly was very illuminating. We know - and I don't want to veil anything - that we have not so many people in Switzerland as during the last war, but we have people like Bührle in Oerlikon and especially Tavaroz in Geneva, who are manufacturing war implements, especially arms for the Germans which are used against England and Russia. As the English Government know it, Tavaroz are also manufacturing machine guns. I don't like that kind of business and cannot understand why the British legation in Berne objects against the Swiss-German treaty. However I cannot understand why they are still allowed to export arms to Germany.

I told you several times that I cannot understand why various branches of the Swiss industry play such dirty tricks to England. The development of the relations between England and Switzerland is a proof that need not be described. I again repeat: why does our government not prohibit the export of arms in order to keep neutral. I don't mean that for example the export of watches for aeroplanes and piling instruments should be prohibited, but our government should say so and so many watches for England and so and so many for Germany.

G1215



366.

JAMES BRODBECK DR.JUR.DR.h.c.RER.POL.  
PRESIDENT AND MANAGING DIRECTOR  
SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY IN BASLE

Basle, November 6, 1941.

Mr. A.E. Peak,  
The Clayton Aniline Company Ltd.,  
Clayton,  
Manchester.

My dear Peak,

It seems to me a long time since I have written you, and I therefore wish to let you have further news about the arbitration matter. I wrote you about the interview between Mr. Pyke and Mr. Koechlin and Mr. Koechlin's false pretensions. Charly Chaplin is still fighting with weapons consisting of bluff and lies. I now understand why he proceeds in such a manner: A few days ago we received from the Schweizerische Treuhandgesellschaft, our auditors, the accounts of the I.G. for the year 1940. As you see, it took rather a long time to write such a report. According to the figures given in the said document, the internal I.G. balance sheet of J.R. Geigy S.A. shows a loss of 2½ million. It is further stated that Sandoz have liquidated some internal reserves, so that their profit is higher than ours. The result is, that Ciba should pay to Geigy 2½ million. I shall certainly not do it as long as the arbitration matter is pending.

By chance (really by chance as I do not like to meet the representatives of the Basle C.I.) I met this afternoon Dr. Leemann who expressed his astonishment at the results of Geigy for 1940. He said that Sandoz have now paid 20 million francs to Geigy, or they ought to have paid it. You remember that outside the Basler C.I. they made separate arrangements with Geigy according to which they only pay 50% of what they should pay Geigy out of the pool. I think you know that Ciba, the biggest of the three Basle firms, possessing the greatest manufacturing basis, furnishes the colleague firms with products invoiced at prices which leave them every year several millions of francs. The respective figure relating to Geigy amounts for 1940 to 2,8 million.

The most shameless step of C. Koechlin was, as I call it, "the discharging offensive", attacking Ciba together with Sandoz from whom he certainly gets bribery money and a tip for his assistance in the battle against the position of Ciba. Up to the present Koechlin did not provoke the intervention of the Political Department in Bern with which he threatened as I had given some information to the English Consulate General. Should he do it later, I would immediately see the Federal Council and

17.1.42



Seen by : Naval Adviser.....Air Adviser.....M.I.12.....

SUBJECT

Reference to firm WINTHROP CHEMICAL CO. as "That  
Nazi Outfit.  
 include necessary references to Watch Lists, with Authority requiring the Watch)

Writer well educated, appears to be an American of excellent morale.

Extract:

"The work continues to be thrilling, I had to do an index to a monograph, the Council is publishing, which made me burn the midnight oil. It is so good to be busy in a good cause, one, that one really believes in. When I think of that dreadful year with that Nazi outfit WINTHROP CHEMICAL CO. I want to bow my head in shame."

E.M.O. for A.R.  
 5 p.m. 4.10.41.

Operating Unit	Section	Examiner	D.A.C.	Date
PRI. PRU.	1 Table. 1 Floor.	995.	S.F.	4.10.41 883



p.a in British M.A.R.C. file Card "Tawaro" in.

b.2.

Extract para wanted in p.2 in P.F. for S.A.Z.D.A.

J... 16/12

Autosine

P.F. 46695

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FOR MINISTRIES ONLY

Recommendation for Disposal of Letter and Reason

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FOR CENSORSHIP INTERNAL ACTION

Letter Condemned..... Returned to Sender..... Released.....

188



36a

COPY

H.DFor: P.F.51390 KENDALL W.D.

Original filed in: P.F.30998 at 53a. HISPANO-SUIZA. (S.A.).

40  
53a

SECRET

31st October 1941.

Dear Liddell,

This envelope addressed to Mr. Denis Kendall was sent by Foreign Office bag from Madrid. The letters in it are not signed, but they are in fact from Marc Birkigt, who is the leading influence and probably the owner of British Manufacture and Research Co. Ltd., an organisation which is, I believe, well known to M.I.5. I expect also you know that two of the directors, this Mr. Kendall and Lord Brownlow, have quarrelled.

I have seen one or two letters from Birkigt concerning the affairs of British M.A.R.C. that have been sent by Foreign Office bag during the past year and I have always felt that although of course national interests are involved, the private business interests of Marc Birkigt and British M.A.R.C. always predominated. I dare say you know much more about Birkigt than I do; all I know is that he was ordinarily resident in France and although he now lives in Barcelona, he is able to go backwards and forwards into occupied France and apparently, Switzerland, at will. He is a very rich man. The solicitors to British M.A.R.C. are Messrs. Allen & Overy.

In this particular instance, I have thought that you or other military authority should see the correspondence before it goes on to Mr. Kendall.

Yours sincerely,

a. Liddell

Captain Guy M. Liddell,  
War Office,  
M.I.5.

BS-  
23.11.41  
17.11.42



32a 35a

COPY

For: P.M. 51390 KENDALL D.

Original filed in: P.M. 30998 et 33a. P.M. 30-311A. (3.1.).

S.E.M. HISPANO-SUIZA  
TARBES

PD/AI

NOTE POUR Mr. KENDALL

Au début de JUIN 1940, l'usine de SAINTES a évacué un certain nombre de machines spéciales sur BORDEAUX.- Parmi ces machines, quelques-unes étaient destinées à GRANTHAM. Les autres, en plus grand nombre, devaient être évacuées sur une autre destination. Nous n'avons pu trouver aucune trace de ces dernières depuis leur départ de SAINTES.

D'après les renseignements que nous avons pu avoir, il semble que ces machines aient été embarquées sur le "FORT-MEDINE" ou peut-être sur un autre bateau, et qu'elles seraient arrivées en ANGLETERRE.

Nous vous serions obligés de faire toutes recherches possibles dans les ports anglais pour trouver trace de ces machines, dont nous vous donnons la liste en annexe.

Si le résultat de ces recherches est positif, nous vous demandons de nous adresser:

- la liste des machines retrouvées avec leur emplacement,
- un constat pour chaque machine, certifié par les autorités anglaises et précisant le numéro de machine Hispano et un inventaire très succinct.

Ces constats nous permettraient de procéder au recouvrement de la valeur de ces machines auprès du Ministère des Finances, en FRANCE.

LE 2/10/41.

G813

BS. 17-11-41  
23-11-41



34a

COPY

H. For: P.W. 51390 KENDALL W.D.

Original filed in: P.W. 30998 at 53a. HISPANO-SUIZA. (S.A.).

Barcelona, 10 Octobre 1941.

Mon cher Kendall,

Je vous remets ci-joint les dessins demandés par télégramme pour le 30:

- 1) Ensemble du tube porte amorce avec son chargement.
- 2) Dessin du corps porte-amorce.
- 3) D<sup>x</sup>. de l'amorce. Celle-ci est la même que pour le 20 m/m.

Pour une douille de cette dimension, une amorce ordinaire est insuffisante pour assurer un bon allumage. Il est nécessaire d'utiliser un tube porte-amorce. Le corps peut être décollé dans la barre de laiton.

Je vous remets également deux photos de l'affût anti-aérien que nous construisons en série à Genève pour le Gouvernement Suédois. Cet affût est très réussi. Je l'ai amélioré dernièrement en lui adaptant un frein hydraulique qui supprime toute vibration.

L'éjection des douilles se fait dans un couloir et il est possible d'adjoindre un sac de récupération, qui tourne avec l'affût, pour éviter que les douilles se répandent sur le pont, dans le cas d'application sur un bateau, par exemple.

Si les plans de cet affût vous intéressent, je pourrais vous les faire parvenir.

J'ai assisté cet été à Genève à des essais très intéressants de l'utilisation du canon 404 comme arme anti-char. On a utilisé pour ces essais une jaquette de l'affût anti-aérien que l'on a monté sur un trépied léger. Une vis verticale permet de régler l'arme en hauteur et de suivre ensuite l'objectif horizontalement.

Comme vous le verrez sur les photos ci-jointes, nous avons essayé deux variantes :

- a) en épaulant par la jaquette.
- b) en épaulant directement l'arme par intermédiaire d'une épaulière à ressort.

Dans les deux cas, les résultats sont surprenants: le choc que reçoit le tireur n'est pas plus pénible qu'avec un mousqueton.

Nous avons maintenant à l'étude le trépied et la jaquette définitive qui permettra le tir coup par coup ou par rafale, à volonté.

En conséquence de ces résultats, j'ai fait mettre à l'étude une arme plus puissante, spéciale anti-char, d'un calibre 25 m/m, qui ne doit pas être plus pénible à épauler que les 404. Je vous tiendrai au courant de ces essais.

Genève a fait de gros progrès en munitions, tant en perforant qu'en explosif.

Bien amicalement à vous.



COPY

H. DFor: P.F. 51390 KENDALL W.D.

Original filed in: P.F. 30998 at 53a. HIRANO-SUIZA. (S.A.).

- II -

Il pourrait se faire que vous receviez à l'avenir des télégrammes signés seulement de l'un de mes prénoms: Marc ou Charles. Vous saurez qu'ils sont de moi.

Je recevrai toujours avec grand plaisir de vos nouvelles et croyez à ma bonne amitié.

P/S - Mes félicitations pour votre nomination de Chef de Groupe.  
Je savais que vous avez fait des tours de force.

G 813



34a.

COPY

H. D. For: P. P. 51390 KENDALL, W. D.

Original filed in: P. P. 30998 at 53a. MIAMI-BOUIZA. (S. A.).

Barcelona, le 10 Octobre 1941.

Mon cher Kendall,

J'ai trouvé à mon retour de Suisse votre lettre du 18 Août.  
 J'ai lu avec satisfaction votre travail concernant le 30.  
 Je vois que vous n'avez pas perdu de temps et je vous en félicite.  
 Je suis persuadé que cette arme doit intéresser votre Gouvernement  
 par sa puissance et sa cadence élevée.  
 Je sais aussi que vous défendez bien nos intérêts et je vous  
 en remercie d'avance.

J'ai, en effet, été très peiné de la décision qui a été prise  
 de m'exclure avec mes amis du Conseil de la British Marc, car  
 je crois avoir mérité d'être considéré comme un ami sincère de votre  
 pays.

Pour ce qui concerne la défense de nos intérêts, j'ai confiance  
 en vous, en Overy, ainsi que dans les membres actuels du  
 Conseil.

Overy m'avait écrit que Lord Brownlow avait abandonné la  
 présidence, mais je ne savais pas qu'il avait aussi démissionné du  
 Conseil.

Vous me dites que les Américains ne devraient pas déduire  
 des taxes du paiement des licences et je suis d'accord avec vous;  
 mais on m'a signalé à la BAM que le Gouvernement Anglais retient  
 de sommes bien plus considérables. Si c'est exact, et je pense  
 que ça doit l'être, ne pourriez-vous pas faire quelque chose pour  
 les faire supprimer ou diminuer beaucoup ?

Pour la vente de la Compagnie je ne pourrais pas donner  
 mon accord sans consulter mes amis. Auparavant, je serais intéressé  
 de connaître le montant approximatif que nous pourrions encaisser,  
 toutes taxes et impôts payés. Qu'en pensez-vous ?

Bonne note est prise des paiements faits à Taylor et à  
 BAM, et je vous en remercie.

Je suis très flatté du désir que vous me manifestez à  
 nouveau de la part de votre Gouvernement de vous rendre visite  
 et je suis persuadé que toutes facilités me seraient données à  
 cet effet. Ce serait pour moi un grand plaisir de vous revoir et  
 de revoir votre pays. Mais pour différentes raisons que je ne peux  
 pas vous développer ici, je ne peux pas l'envisager pour le moment.  
 J'ai de nombreux travaux en cours que je dois suivre personnellement  
 et dont je peux être à même de vous faire bénéficier.

On m'a demandé de vous transmettre une note et une liste  
 des machines spéciales que nous avons évacuées de l'usine de  
 Saintes en Juin 1940 pour qu'elles ne tombent pas entre les mains  
 des Allemands. Ces machines ont été embarquées sur un vapeur  
 qui partait pour l'Angleterre. Pourriez-vous les faire rechercher ?  
 Vous nous rendriez un grand service.

17.1.42  
 B.S.  
 23.11.41



GRANTHAM BOROUGH POLICE.**SECRET**Chief Constable's Office,  
Grantham.  
25th July, 1941.Subject:- Breach of Control of Photography Order.

Sir,

It is respectfully reported with reference to my report in respect of the above that I have today seen Lord Brownlow and informed him that a breach of the Control of Photography Order was committed when photographs of an armament store at his premises at Belton House were taken and in view of this breach I should retain the photographs and the negatives at the Police Office.

I pointed out to Lord Brownlow that as it was obvious that the photographs were taken for personal reasons there would be objection to him applying for the photographs, should he wish to produce them as evidence in any particular private capacity, provided there was no danger of the photographs falling into the hands of undesirable persons.

I cautioned Lord Brownlow as to his future conduct in this respect and he agrees that possibly it was rather unthoughtful on his part to have had the photographs taken and again assured me that it was for supporting a personal dispute with Mr. Kendall with regard to the waste of money incurred in removing the steel from Belton to Grantham.

Lord Brownlow assures me that in future, if he has any reason for taking such photographs, he will apply first for the necessary permission.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,

*W. Weatherhogg*

Inspector.

W. Weatherhogg, Esq.,  
Chief Constable.  
18/25.7.41.



**SECRET**

Telephone No.

NOTTINGHAM 45664.

BOX No. 500,

NOTTINGHAM.

28th July 1941.

Our Ref: 1022.

Your Ref: P.F. 51390/B.10a.

Dear Badeley,

With reference to my letter of 23rd July 1941 relating to the photographs taken by Lord Brownlow, I enclose a report dated 25th July 1941, from the Grantham Borough Police which shows the action that they took following my advice.

Yours sincerely,

*E. R. Haylor*

Major E.R. Haylor.

J.E. Badeley Esq.,

Box 500,

G.P.O.,

Oxford.

ERH/JK.

P.F. 51390.

ac

Bio A 29/7.

report.

29 JUL 1941

Enclosure.

B10a

REF. P.F. 51390.

35/7

30/7 TH



COPY.PF 51390 KENDALL/ B.M.A.R.Co.Ltd.Original in L 260(302) 94a.

31/6 250a

L 260/302/B.15.

23rd. July 1941.

Dear Haylor,

Thank you for your letter 1022 Of 11.7.41 concerning the photographs of BRITISH MANUFACTURING & RESEARCH CO. Ltd. at Grantham. I return you herewith the photographs which you sent me. I have had copies taken of them.

It does not appear that these photographs can have been used for bombing purposes as they are not photographs of the of the factories bombed.

I am afraid that I cannot see how I can take any further this unsatisfactory enquiry which appeared so promising in its early stages. It is unfortunate that we cannot interrogate the captured airman.

I enclose a copy of the copy of the report on the captured airman. It is undated but the covering minute from the AIR Ministry is dated 19.2.41.

I should be very interested if you can suggest anything further which I can do.

Yours sincerely,

Major E.R.Haylor,  
Box.No. 500,  
Nottingham.

J.G. Craufurd.

JGC/PH

im/r4

18.12.42  
8.1.42  
17.1.42



At 10.00 a.m. on Saturday, the 19th instant, I visited No. 5 Group, St. Vincents, Grantham, where I saw Lord Brownlow, who is now a Flight-Lieutenant in the Royal Air Force attached to this Group.

I explained to him the nature of my visit and he replied, "Yes, that's right, but before I say anything, who is this information for, you or Mr. Kendall. If it's for Mr. Kendall I refuse to say anything and if I do tell you I request that you do not allow the information to get to his ears."

In reply to my questioning about the photographs, he admitted that he was responsible for summoning Mr. Lee, and when I pointed out to him the possibility of proceedings for a breach of the Control of Photography Order, 1939, he replied, "I never thought about that. The building is my own property. It cost me £400 to put it in order for Mr. Kendall to store the steel in. I have received no payment at all for any of my property which is used by the factory and I thought I was doing nothing wrong."

When asked if the reason for having the photographs taken, he replied, "As you are possibly aware I have nothing to do with the factory now and when Mr. Kendall and I had words Mr. Kendall decided to remove all the steel and machinery which was stored on my premises, back to the factory at Grantham."

"Obviously this was a ridiculous waste of money as the delivery of the last steel had only just been made to my premises. My reason for taking the photographs was to send a copy to the Ministry of Supply and also to Lord Ashfield, the Chairman of the Br. M.A.R. Co. Ltd., to point out to them the waste of money which was occurring by the transfer of this steel."

I informed Lord Brownlow in no uncertain manner that there was a possibility of proceedings being taken and asked for the return of the other two photographs still in his possession.

This he promised to do during the afternoon of the 19th instant, and also said, "I will give you a certificate and sign it to the effect that no reproductions from the photographs have been made and that these are the only photographs taken by me from Mr. Lee, the photographer."

I respectfully suggest that although there appears to be a minor breach of the Control of Photography Order, 1939, the circumstances are such that no useful purpose could be served by taking proceedings on this occasion, as I am perfectly satisfied that the explanation given by Lord Brownlow is not only reasonable but correct, bearing in mind the obvious feud between Kendall and himself on other matters outside this particular issue.

I respectfully suggest that copies of this report be forwarded to Major Hayler for his information.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,

*Sweeney*

Inspector.

C.C./19.7.41.



GRANTHAM BOROUGH POLICE.

**SECRET**Chief Constable's Office,  
Grantham,  
19th July, 1941.Control of Photography Order, 1939.

Sir,

It is respectfully reported that at 9.0 p.m. on Friday, the 18th July, 1941, I received a telephone call from Mr. Kendall, Managing Director of the British Manufacturing & Research Co. Ltd., and from what he told me, it at first appeared that a breach of the Control of Photography Order, 1939, had been committed.

Mr. Kendall informed me that last Wednesday, the 16th instant, Lord Brownlow, Belton House, Grantham, had summoned Mr. Walter Lee, a local photographer, of 33 St. Peter's Hill, Grantham, to take photographs of a large quantity of shell steel and gun barrels, which were stored in a riding school attached to Belton House.

Mr. Kendall at this time, appeared most agitated and pressed for immediate action.

I at once went to 'The Turrets', Barrowby High Road, where I saw Mr. Walter Lee. I explained to him the nature of my visit and he replied, "Yes, I received a telephone call from Belton House requesting me to go immediately to the house to take some interior photographs. I was busy at the time and asked if it was ~~xxx~~ a matter of urgency. I was told it was and as a result I went straight to the Hall. I was met at the Hall by Lord Brownlow and his butler and taken to a building known as the 'riding school', which is of considerable size in which is stored a large quantity of steel."

"Lord Brownlow's butler stood beside the steel which was stored on racks and I took a photograph at the instance of Lord Brownlow, showing primarily the steel stored in the building."

"I don't know for what purpose the photograph was taken."

I asked Mr. Lee how many photographs he had taken. He replied, "Two".

I told him I should need to take possession of the negatives and did so at 9.0 a.m. on Saturday, the 19th instant.

I further asked Mr. Lee if Lord Brownlow had received the photographs. He replied, "Yes, he requested that they should be finished the same day. He came to the shop personally and collected four (4) photographs."

Being aware of a certain feud between Lord Brownlow and Mr. Kendall, I was rather inclined to think that this was rather a personal grievance sooner than a very serious breach of either Security or the Control of Photography Order, 1939.

At approximately 11.20 p.m. on Friday, the 18th instant, I communicated as much of the above information as I considered advisable to Major Haylor in case he thought it necessary to take any action on Security grounds.



COPY

Ref. 1022

22nd July, 1941

289  
31a

Dear Mr. Weatherhogg,

With reference to Detective-Inspector Curry's telephone message of yesterday, I am returning herewith the negatives and photographs taken at the Riding School of Belton House.

As I mentioned to Inspector Curry, I think that Lord BROWNLOW should be told that you propose to retain the negatives and photographs, but that if at any time he requires them for the purpose of settling a personal dispute you will consider the question of whether they can properly be returned. If he takes any objection to this course, I should point out to him again that it appears that an infringement of the Control of Photography Order has taken place. The relevant Order is S.R. & O. 1939 No. 1125 (Control of Photography) Paragraph 1 (e):

"No person shall...(without a permit)...make any photographs of.

Any arsenal, factory, magazine or store for munitions of war, arms, equipment, or supplies for any of His Majesty's forces, whether completed or in course of construction."

Clearly the place where these gun barrels were kept was a "store for munitions of war". It might be worth while pointing out to Lord BROWNLOW that, if he likes, you will be willing to send the facts to the Director of Public Prosecutions and ask him for his opinion as to whether an offence has taken place.

Yours sincerely,

*ERH*

Major E.R. Haylor,  
Regional Security Liaison Officer.

W. Weatherhogg, Esq.,  
Chief Constable,  
Borough Constabulary,  
GRANTHAM.

ERH/HWB

Enclosure



**SECRET****BOX No. 500,****NOTTINGHAM.**

Telephone No.:

23rd July, 1941.

NOTTINGHAM 45664.

Our Ref. 1835/1022

Your Ref. P.F. 51390/B.10a.

Dear Badeley,

W.D. KENDALL.

Further to my letter of the 11th July, 1941, I enclose a copy of a self-explanatory Police report regarding information given by KENDALL about some photographs which Lord BROWNLOW had taken at his house, and of my letter to the Chief Constable of Grantham.

No further action appears to be called for, but I think it may be of interest for this to be on the Head Office file as a sidelight on the relations between KENDALL and BROWNLOW.

Perhaps Mackay might also like to see these documents.

Yours sincerely,

*J.E. Badeley*  
for.

Major E.R. Haylor.

J.E. Badeley, Esq.,  
Box 500,  
G.P.O.,  
Oxford.

JEB/HWB

PF 51390	at
report - letter	
24 JUL 1941	
TO B10a	25/7
REF PF. 51280	

Enclosure

*as*  
17.1.42



**SECRET**

Chief Constable's Office,  
Grantham,  
14th July, 1941.

GEORGE HURST, British Manufacturing &  
Research Co. Ltd.

Sir,

With reference to an enquiry by Major Haylor in respect of the above named, I beg to report that he was one of the first employees at the British Manufacturing & Research Co. Ltd., and was in the early stages employed in the wages office under a Mr. Ridler, who is the chief accountant.

He proved very satisfactory in this position and was later entrusted with the position of 'buyer' for the firm.

Whilst in this capacity he would have occasion to write letters direct to firms, some of which may have been in Ireland.

Recently, however, Hurst has been detached from the 'buying' Department and is acting as Liaison Officer to Mr. Kendall, the Managing Director of the British Manufacturing & Research Co. Ltd., who is now also Chairman of the Gun-Board and responsible for the production of cannon for aircraft.

Little is known of the movements of Hurst prior to his coming to Grantham as no form of application was made when he was taken on. It is known, however, that he commenced work at the Factory on the 9th January, 1937, and he came to this employment from an Engineering Works in Eastwood, Nottinghamshire.

From confidential enquiries I have established that Harst is considered a reliable employee.

I respectfully suggest that copies of this report be forwarded to Major Haylor for his information.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,

[illegible]

Inspector.

C.C./14.7.41.



S. Form 14.

## INCOMING DOCUMENT.

Enclosures.

received from

on

at

a.m.  
p.m.

Senders Reference (or File No.)

Schedule No.

Delivered to

on

at

a.m.  
p.m.

Passed for action to

on

at

a.m.  
p.m.

R for former papers or traces

Herewith or  
Out toW.D. KENDALLC.I. Card

1941 was suspected of intending to  
take some plans belonging to the  
British Manufacturing Research Co  
out of the country. Nothing came  
of the matter. Source - S.C.O.  
PERTH. P.H. 449/C.

P.F. 51390 KENDALL

C.B.C. 18/7

20/7 MP

The  
19/7/41

19/7/41  
17.1.42



**SECRET**

Telephone No.  
NOTTINGHAM 45664.

BOX No. 500,

NOTTINGHAM.

18th July 1941.

Our Ref: 1835.  
Your Ref: P.F.51390/B.10.a.

Dear Badeley,

With further reference to  
your letter of 10th June 1941  
regarding W.D. KENDALL of the  
British Manufacture & Research  
Company Ltd., I enclose a copy  
of a report of 14th July 1941  
from the Grantham Borough Police  
concerning George HURST.

17 AUG 1939

Yours sincerely,

PF 51390

HLS

E R Haylor

CL.....Repat. 25/7.

19 JUL 1941

Major E.R. Haylor.

TO.....B.10A

REF.....PF 51390. Sub 603B 15/7

J.E. Badeley Esq.,  
Box 500,  
G.P.O.,  
Oxford.

Enclosure.

ERH/JK.



27B

~~250~~

im

COPY

For: PF 51390 KENDALL/B.M.A.RCo Ltd .

Original filed in: L 260(302) 92a

is now in Spain. This man wanted Kendall to go to Lisbon in order to discuss an improvement on the present gun. The question whether or not he should go was to come up at a Board meeting that was to be held that day. No indication was given that Kendall wished to go to America, and he did not volunteer any information about the manufacture of guns in that country.

Yours sincerely,

*E.R. Hayler*

Major E.R. Hayler.

J.G. Craufurd Esq.,  
Box 500,  
G.P.O.,  
Oxford.

Enclosure.

ERH/JK.



im

COPY

For: PF 51390 KENDALL/B.M.A.RCo Ltd .

Original filed in: L 260(302) '92a

**SECRET**Telephone:  
NOTTINGHAM 45664BOX NO. 500,  
NOTTINGHAM.Our Ref: 1022.  
Your Ref: L.260/302/B.15.

L 260/302. 11th July 1941.

12 JUL 1941

TO: B.15.  
REF: L.260/302.

Dear Craufurd,

With reference to your letter of 8th July 1941, I have made some inquiries about photographs of the factories of the British M.A.R. Company Limited at Grantham. I have seen the Managing Director Kendall and his staff, who are all agreed that no photographs have at any time been taken of 3 and 4 factory. Copies of all the photographs available were produced for me and none of these relate to the later factories which, as you know, are not British M.A.R. Company Limited, but M.A.P. All official photographs were taken by Walter Lee, a local photographer, who has confirmed that he certainly did not take any photographs of these factories.

According to the Management, during the last months before the collapse of France, the only photographs that were sent were of machinery. As soon as France fell, communication ceased.

I am enclosing herewith three of the early photographs which, as you see, would give an airman a very excellent idea of the position of the buildings. I should be grateful if you would return these as soon as possible, either when they have served your purpose or when you have had photostat copies made.

I have been unable to obtain evidence that photographs of the factory have been taken by any individual, and indeed it seems extremely unlikely that even if they had they would have been of any great use unless they had been taken from a height. Quite near Grantham there is a hill from which an excellent photograph of the factory buildings could be taken. It seems to me that it was probably unnecessary for the Germans to have such photographs when they could probably obtain others from the Hispano-Suiza Company in Paris or by means of aerial reconnaissance. However, there is always the chance that they by an agent were provided/as suggested by the captured German airman.

Incidentally, it seems to me very unsatisfactory that the Air Ministry should refuse to disclose to the Security Service the whereabouts of the German airman, or to give full facilities for the obtaining of any information which is required. I have not yet seen a copy of the report on the interrogation of the airman, and should be very grateful if you could get me one, or at least could give me all the relevant details.

Incidentally, Kendall told me that he had heard that much of the plant of the Hispano-Suiza factory in Paris had been destroyed before the Germans came. He doubted very much, however, whether the documents and photographs had been similarly treated. He spoke highly of the Managing Director, who he says

over/



CAPT. INGRAM'S INTERVIEW WITH Mrs. KENDALL.

*Ita*  
*27a*

On 7.7.41. I saw Mrs. KENDALL in a room at the Town Hall, Grantham, which adjoins Grantham Borough Police Station. Mrs. KENDALL had been asked to call at the Police Station regarding a motoring summons and arrangements were made by the Police for me to be introduced as an Intelligence Officer attached to the Censorship.

Mrs. KENDALL was nervous at being interviewed, and seemed anxious that nothing she should say would incriminate herself or her husband.

I said that the letter which she wrote to her mother dated 7.5.41. had been intercepted, and that some explanation of the statements made in this letter was necessary.

I asked her what grounds she had for saying that the factory was bankrupt, and she said that she had no proof at all, but that inquiries made of the auditors would enable one to check the financial position. She admitted that one evening shortly before she wrote this letter her husband had told her that the factory was "broke".

Questioned about KENDALL's expenditure on silver and diamonds she was quite unable to give me any idea of their value. She said that he had been buying both for several months, and that the jewellery had not been bought for or given to her. She was not quite sure how much silver he possessed before he came to Grantham, or by how much he had

over/

*✓*



2.

recently increased the value of his collection.

I then asked Mrs. KENDALL about Lady Ursula Manners, and the reference in her letter to Lady Manners being "Perry's girl friend". "Perry" refers to Lord Brownlow, and Lady Manners is the Welfare Worker at British M.A.R. Co., and in charge of the female staff. Mrs. KENDALL has little regard for Lady Manners, or for the amount of work she does at the factory.

On one occasion she was in KENDALL's office when Lady Manners was telephoning to Lord Beaverbrook, and heard Lady Manners say to Lord Beaverbrook that she was alone in the room. She then repeated the gist of her conversation to KENDALL, and Mrs. KENDALL is convinced that this has happened frequently.

I then told Mrs. KENDALL that two more of her letters addressed to S. Lt. Derek Lee had also been seen by the Censor. She said that she first met Lee about a year ago on board ship when she was returning from America with her husband. He was not then, she thought, in the Navy. Mrs. KENDALL was at that time upset because of her husband's associations with other women, and confided to a certain extent in Lee. She met Lee again in London in the Autumn, and he told her then that he was going to get a ship. I asked what she meant by the phrase in the letter to Lee dated 12.6.41. that she was "still in the famous position to really give some news". She insisted that she had no further disclosures other than the points I had already discussed with her.

Mrs. KENDALL informed me that she had started divorce proceedings in consequence of her husband's general conduct. She denied that she was citing Lady Ursula Manners as co-respondent. She admires

over/

206



3.

Jha  
27a

Contd./

her husband's ability in his work, but is obviously very unhappy in her home life. One of her phrases was "Hitler's war is nothing to me compared to my private one". KENDALL has frequently criticised her for, as he says, neglecting her duties as a hostess. She told me that she has refused to stay up until 4 a.m. or so at the frequent parties that are given at KENDALL's house, and cannot understand how her husband is able to work at such a pressure and keep the hours that he does.

I am convinced that these letters of Mrs. KENDALL's were not written with the idea of calling attention to her husband through the Censorship. She was disturbed to think that they had been opened, and that other people had read them.

She is going to America in, she hopes, a month's time by clipper to Lisbon. She intends to complete her divorce proceedings when she arrives there.

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DI/JK.



**SECRET**Telephone No.:  
NOTTINGHAM 45664*Sta 27a*  
BOX No. 500,  
NOTTINGHAM.Our Ref: 1835.  
Your Ref: P.F.51390/B.10a.

11th July 1941.

Dear Badeley,

With reference to your letter of 10th June 1941 regarding W.D. KENDALL of the British Manufacture & Research Company Ltd., Grantham, Ingram saw Mrs. KENDALL on the 7th of this month. I am attaching a copy of the report which he made.

Mrs. KENDALL is by no means a stupid woman and it is of course not easy to learn anything from a wife who, however annoyed she may be by her husband, is anxious not to incriminate him. I personally doubt if she knows anything very much, but I am not quite satisfied that the complaints that she made in her letter have been fully probed.

I am a little disturbed by phrases such as "Why are they all so crooked?", "I just know the difference between right and wrong", and in the letter to Lee, the reference to some information of value which she wishes to impart to him.

If I can manage it, I will see if I can arrange for someone else to have another go at her. Unfortunately I cannot do it myself because of my acquaintance with both her and her husband.

~~DECODED~~ I hope to let you know something more about George HURST in the course of the next few days.

17 AUG 1959

Yours sincerely,

J.E. Badeley Esq.,  
Box 500,  
G.P.O.,  
Oxford.

ERH/JK.

P.F. 51390.
Report
12 JUL 1941
B 10 A
P.F. 51390

*P. D. Haylor*  
Major E.R. Haylor.Enclosure.



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COPY

For: PP 51390 KENDALL/ B,M,A,R,Co Ltd.,

Original filed in: L 260(302) 89a

**SECRET**A.I.1.k. (W/Comdr. Felkin)

Your report 31/1941 mentioned photographs of British Manufacture & Research Co. factory at Grantham which had been seen by P/W prior to his attack on the factory.

Can you supply the full names of the P/W referred to please, and say where he is now?

Your note 20.5.41 refers.

A.I.1.d.

28.6.41

S.L. Pettit.

A.I.1.(d).

I am afraid I cannot give you the name of the P/W concerned, as this would obviously mean someone would want to interrogate him and, for certain reasons, this is quite impossible.

In any case, the P/W concerned is in Canada. +

A.I.1.(k).

2/7/41.

S.D. Felkin,  
Wing Commander.

LM  
D3a 1/2

AMRB  
8.12.80

1098.  
17.1.42.